

THE  
MANIFESTO  
OF THE  
COURT of FRANCE;  
OR, A  
PARALLEL  
OF THE  
KING'S CONDUCT,

With that of the  
KING of GREAT-BRITAIN,  
ELECTOR of HANOVER.

Relative to the AFFAIRS of the EMPIRE, and  
particularly to the Breach of the Capitulation  
of *Gloster-Seven*.

Faithfully translated into *English*, that the Public,  
from this Sophistical and Scurrilous Piece, may judge  
of the Artifice and Fraud of the *French* Court, in  
throwing the Odium of their unjust and turbulent  
Proceedings upon Powers, whose Intentions were  
always Sincere, Just and Pacific.

---

L O N D O N :

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Preliminary



## Preliminary Eclaircissements.

**T**HIS Memorial was to have appeared in *December* last, in order to overthrow the false Imputations advanced against the King in several Pieces of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, and particularly those contained in the Manifesto, which that Prince, as Elector, published on the 26th of *November* of the same Year, wherein he labours to clear himself from the Breach of the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*: But whilst this Piece was in the Press, some Hopes appearing of a Reconciliation, which would have hastened the Return of the Tranquillity of the Empire, it was feared to multiply Obstacles by publishing Truths, which could have no other Effect than to irritate, as necessarily affecting the Reputation of the Infractors of the Treaty.

In these Circumstances, the King readily preferred the Peace of the Empire to a just Vindication of himself. The Publication of the Answer to the Elector of *Hanover's* Manifesto was deferred till it was seen what

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Stress

Stress could be laid on the Hopes which had been conceived of restoring Tranquillity, at least, in a considerable Part of *Germany*.

The State of Affairs is now quite different. The Appearances of an Accommodation are totally vanished; not only because the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, and the King of *Prussia*, in the Convention signed at *London* on the 11th of *April* last, have entered into a formal Engagement to redouble their Efforts for continuing in *Germany* that unjust War, which the private Views of their Ambition have kindled in that Country; but likewise, because their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties have, in the Preamble of that Convention, attacked the King, personally, pretending that it is the King who has invaded the Empire, whilst nothing can be more manifest than that the present War, and all its consequent Evils, are wholly their Work.

In this Alteration of Circumstances, the King, by any further Regard to those Princes, would be wanting to himself; it is only themselves they must blame, if the King, for manifesting to all *Europe* the Difference betwixt the Motives on which they have attacked the Empire, and those which have determined his Majesty to defend it, now exhibits them in the strongest Light,  
by

by causing to be published a Parallel of his Conduct with that of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, relatively to the Affairs of the Empire, and particularly to the Breach of the Capitulation of *Gloster-Seven* by the *Hanoverians* and their Allies.

In this Piece it will be seen, that their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties have stirred up the War in *Germany*, merely with a View to their private Advantages, in Violation of the Laws of the Empire, and at the Expence of their Fellow-States, both Protestant and Catholic; that the King, on the contrary, did not resolve on marching his Troops into *Germany* till eight Months after the King of *Prussia* had invaded *Saxony*, and fallen upon *Babemia*. They entered it at the Desire of the Powers attacked by that Prince, in virtue of the defensive Treaties betwixt his Majesty and several of the *Germanic* Powers, of his Obligations as an ancient Friend and Ally of the Empire, as Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and agreeably to the Resolutions of the Diet; that the King's sole End has been to defend his Allies in particular, and in general the oppressed States of the Empire; to support the *Germanic* Laws and Constitutions, and especially the Rights of the three Religions established in *Germany*; to procure to the injured Parties due Re-



stitutions and Indemnifications, and to restore the Order and Tranquillity of the Empire on equitable and solid Foundations; lastly, that the King's Zeal for the Welfare of the States is so pure and disinterested, that though his Majesty in Defence of their Liberties has expended great Sums, it is far from his Intention, as he has often declared, to make any Conquest for himself within the Territories of *Germany*.

From all these concurrent Reasons it clearly results, that the Prince who has invaded the Empire is he, who, in concert with the King of *England*, Elector of *Hannover*, and in Contempt of the *Germanic* Laws and Constitutions, and of those Rights, which among Sovereigns are held most sacred, has brought the Flame of War into *Germany*; and not he who came there only to quench it, and is called to it by the most legal and most solemn Engagements; that consequently the Appellation of Aggressor of the States of the Empire, indisputably remains on the Prince, who by attacking his Fellow States, has so deservedly drawn it on himself, and who has been authentically branded with it by the Decisions of the Diet.

This Piece will further shew, that the Infidelity of the Kings of *England* and *Prussia* towards their principal Allies, their  
pernicious

pernicious Machinations against the *Germanic* Liberty, and the Houses of *France* and *Austria*; and the mutual Sentiments of Esteem and good Faith in his Majesty and the Empress-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* have been the natural and necessary Cause of the Union established betwixt them by the Treaty of *Versailles*, which had no other Scope than their mutual Defence, and the Maintenance of the System of the Empire; and that the Uneasinesses endeavour'd to be rais'd from this new Alliance, as pregnant with Drifts detrimental to the States of the Empire, and chiefly to the Protestant Religion, are only prestigious Contrivances for diverting the Alarms which the States, whether Catholic or Protestant, might much more justly take at the dangerous Projects actually formed against their Liberty by the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, and in which they would procure other Protestant States to join, under the specious Pretence of defending their Religion, when at the same Time no Body attacks it. H

These Truths are proved by Facts. The King and the Empress-Queen in forming their Alliance, have been so far from intending any Attempts against the Religion and Liberty of the Protestants, that, on the contrary, their Majesties have entered into a solemn Engagement to support both;

the Peace of *Westphalia*, the strongest Fence of the Rights of the three Religions in *Germany* and of the Liberties of the States, being laid down as the Basis of the Treaty of *Versailles*.

It is with this View the King, jointly with *Sweden*, as the Guarantee of that Peace, has declared to all *Europe*, that he would use his utmost Efforts for maintaining the said Rights and Liberties.

When his Majesty, after the Invasion of *Saxony* and the Attack on *Bohemia*, found himself under a Necessity of sending his Troops into *Germany*, at the Requisition of the oppressed Princes, and in virtue of the Obligations he was under by Treaties with his Allies, as Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia*, as likewise in regard to his own Safety, what Care did he not take to hinder the Flame of War from communicating with the Dominions of those Protestant Princes, who, at the Diet, had voted in favour of the King of *Prussia*?

He has proposed a Neutrality to the Duke of *Brunswic*, to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, to the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*; he even has repeatedly caused it to be proposed to the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, though he had too many just Causes for Resentment against this Prince.



In fine, it was only in Consequence of the King's Concern for the Protestants of Germany, and from a Desire of accelerating the Restoration of the Peace of the Empire, that his Majesty condescended to the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*.

All these Marks of Concern and Regard were the more generous in the King, as the abovementioned Princes, in case of a Breach of the public Tranquillity in itself so notorious as that occasioned by the King of *Prussia*, and by the Diet declared such, were by the Laws of the Empire obliged not only not to give Troops, or any Kind of Succours, either to the Infraction of this Peace, or to his Adherents; but likewise to furnish their Contingents against such Powers, whatever Treaties might be subsisting between them; yet have those Princes, instead of closing with the Offers made them by the King for their own Safety and Advantage, and for the Execution of the Laws of the Empire, with open Force supported the Cause of the Infraction of the public Peace, and of his Adherents, joined his Majesty's personal Enemy, and violated a solemn Capitulation; and for the Execution of which, the King of *Denmark*, ardently desirous of a Reconciliation, had so generously interposed his good Offices and Guaranty; consequently if they have

felt, and shall hereafter feel all the Severities of War, they can impute it only to themselves.

But notwithstanding all the Justness of this Reflection, the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* has been continually filling all *Germany* with his Clamours, and recently has delivered into the Diet a voluminous Memorial, in which he endeavours to disculpate his Behaviour towards the King and the Empire, and to expose that of the King towards his Territories, as unjust and odious.

Most of the Reasons adduced in this Memorial, particularly with Regard to the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*, violated by the Landgrave of *Hesse*, being refuted in the *Parallel of the Kings Conduct with that of the King of England*, the Contents of the latter are here referred to; but as the new Means made use of by the Landgrave for justifying himself in other Points, are of an artful Turn, in order to impose on the States whose Assistance he begs, it has been thought indispensable to demonstrate the Want of Solidity in them, and thus dissipate the Illusion which they might produce.

The whole System of the Court of *Cassel's* Defence lies in the following Articles.

“ That

“ That neither the Quality of Auxilia-  
 “ ry, nor that of Guarantee of the Trea-  
 “ ties of *Westphalia*, nor the Landgrave's  
 “ Refusal to conform to the Acts of the  
 “ Diet, nor that to recall home the Troops  
 “ which he has joined to those of *Hanover*,  
 “ could warrant the King to treat his  
 “ Country as an Enemy's Country; and  
 “ further, that it is not known what Courts  
 “ have applied for the Performance of his  
 “ Majesty's Guaranty.

“ That the Peace of *Westphalia*, and the  
 “ Imperial Capitulations, securing to the  
 “ States of the Empire the Right of  
 “ making Alliances with foreign Powers,  
 “ the Treaty of the 18th of *June 1755*,  
 “ by which the Landgrave obliged himself  
 “ to furnish Troops to the King of *Eng-  
 “ land*, Elector of *Hanover*, and his Pro-  
 “ ceedings in consequence, give the King  
 “ no Cause for treating his Territories as  
 “ an Enemy's Country.

“ That it is not the Landgrave who has  
 “ broke the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*,  
 “ but the King, as by that Act all Hosti-  
 “ lities should have ceased, and consequent-  
 “ ly his Country, after the said Convention,  
 “ ought to have been treated as that of  
 “ a Friend; whereas, on the contrary,  
 “ Hostilities were continued in it as before.  
 “ That the Demand of disarming the *Hef-*



“ *His* Troops was unjust ; especially, that  
 “ the *British* Ministry having, in the mean  
 “ Time, signified to the Landgrave, that  
 “ as the Convention of *Closter-Seven* had  
 “ been concluded without the Participation  
 “ of *England*, it could not be accounted  
 “ an Act of the Crown, and that if he  
 “ would not leave his Troops to his *Brit-*  
 “ *annic* Majesty’s Disposal, *England* would  
 “ not be at the Charge of maintaining  
 “ them, and consequently had he with-  
 “ drawn the Troops which he had joined  
 “ to those of *Hanover*, he should have lost  
 “ the Subsidies of that Power.

“ Lastly, that, supposing the Landgrave,  
 “ by refusing to submit to the Diet’s Reso-  
 “ lutions of the 17th of *January*, and the  
 “ 9th of *May* 1757, had acted contrary to  
 “ the Laws of the Empire and the Peace  
 “ of *Westphalia*, it was not the Concern of  
 “ *France*, by an Abuse of its Quality of  
 “ Guarantee, to attack the Country of  
 “ *Cassel* four Months before the Expi-  
 “ ration of the Term of four Weeks,  
 “ specified in the Emperor’s Rescript of  
 “ the 27th of *June* 1737 ; and, besides,  
 “ that, had the Landgrave given Occasion,  
 “ the Princes-Directors, by those very same  
 “ Laws, were to be commissioned with the  
 “ Execution of it.”

“ Such

Such are the Motives, on the Foundation of which the Court of *Cassel* thinks it may justify its Conduct, arraign the King's, and require the Assistance of the States of the Empire: But it will be here evidenced, that on stripping the Arguments of that Court of their captious Glosses, and restoring the Truth of Facts, which are either disguised or suppressed, the Landgrave's Behaviour from the Beginning of the War to the Breach of the Capitulation of *Gloster-Seven*, either towards the King and his Allies, or towards the Empire, so far from being justified, appears to be only a Train of continued Infractions of the *Germanic* Laws and Constitutions, of the Law of Nations, and of all the Rules which that Prince appeals to in his Favour; consequently his Territories were to be treated by the King no otherwise than as those of an Enemy; and to no other Treatment are they entitled, till the Landgrave alters his Measures, and withdraws his Troops from the Service of the King's personal Enemy, of the Infractor of the public Peace, and of his Adherents, and conforms to the Resolutions of the Diet.

That the Point to be demonstrated may be set in its fullest Light, the Laws of the  
 Empire

Empire relating to the Infraction of the public Peace, and the Principles founded on the Law of Nations for auxiliary Powers are to be considered.

It is thought to be beyond all Question, that, exclusively of the attacking of *Bohemia*, the hostile Invasion of *Saxony* is in the most absolute Sense an Infraction of that Peace.

The King of *Prussia* has invaded one of the most considerable Estates of the Empire, in order to fall on another. The Troops of *Saxony* he has made Prisoners of War, compelled them to take an Oath of Fidelity to him, and carry Arms against their natural Sovereign, he has held the Family of the King of *Poland* in the most rigorous Captivity. The Excess of such aggravated Grievances has brought the Queen of *Poland* to her Grave. The Country and Subjects of *Saxony* have been treated with the greatest Barbarity; and all this has been done by his *Prussian* Majesty, without alledging any other Reason than barely his Conveniency, for which certainly no Law can be pleaded. A more solemn and strongly marked Breach of the Peace there cannot be.

Indeed when the King of *Prussia* saw that this Attempt made disfavorable Impressions



pressions on the States of the Empire, he broke open the Cabinet at *Dresden*, with a View of finding there wherewith he might vindicate, after the Fact, what he believed he could not at first excuse : But instead of justificatory Materials, all his Searches have procured him only bad Pretexs, supported by Reasonings of more Art than Solidity : and as the Event, however fortunate for him, could not justify his Cause, his Excesses have not only been proved and pronounced a manifest Violation of the public Peace, but the Diet has authentically declared him an Infractor of that Peace, and has regulated the Contingencies to be furnished against him by the States of the Empire.

Now, in the Case of such Infraction, the Laws have wisely enacted, that the States of the Empire shall, under the severest Penalties, be obliged to a mutual Assistance against those who would exempt themselves from it ; and such Assistance, which is due to the Party injured, admits of no Delay, as otherwise it would be giving Violence Time to spread and grow to such a Head, as to be no longer restrainable.

The 17th Article, § 4, of the Peace of *Westphalia* declares, that whoever shall act contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, or to the public Peace, who shall oppose the Execution

Execution of it, shall in Fact and Law incur the Penalty due to the Infractions of the public Peace, and be proceeded against according to the Constitutions of the Empire.

The Recessus of 1542, § 102: that of 1582, § 15, and the Ordinance of the Imperial Chamber, Part II. Title 10, forbid the States of the Empire, directly or indirectly, to give the Infraction or his Adherents any Kind of Succour, and expressly enjoin them to furnish their Contingents against them, otherwise to be treated as the very Infraction of the public Peace.

The § 15 and 161 of the Recessus of 1654, inflict the Penalty of the Ban on those who shall oppose the Decrees of the Empire; or the Execution of them, or to that ordered by the Imperial Chamber.

Articles 11 and 12 of the Recessus of 1539, § 43 and 44 of that of 1555, Title 10, Part II. of the Ordinance of the Imperial Chamber, direct the Emperor in such Cases to pronounce dehortatory, inhibitory, and excitatory Mandates; and he or they to whom those Orders have been remitted refusing to execute them, his Imperial Majesty is obliged, without Delay, to cause to be issued general Evocatoria against all the Accomplices, enjoining their Conformity to them, under Penalty of the Ban; and  
to

to exhort the other neighbouring States effectually to succour the injured Party.

The Diet, as above, has on the 17th of January 1757, declared the King of *Prussia* an Infractor of the Public Peace, and regulated the Armament to be made against him; and from that Instant it became the Duty of every State of the Empire, and consequently of the Landgrave, not only not to furnish any Sort of Assistance, neither in Troops nor in Money, nor in any Manner whatsoever to the Infractor of the Public Peace and his Adherents, whatever might be their Engagements anteriorly contracted with them; but they likewise should have furnished their Contingents against those Powers, conformably to the Act of the 17th of January 1757, under the Penalty in Case of Contravention to be treated as those Powers.

It is without any Grounds that the Court of *Cassal* appeals to the Regulations of the Laws of the Empire, as securing to the States the Right of making Alliances with foreign Powers, in which is included that of putting their Troops into the Service and Pay of foreign Powers.

Very far is *France* from opposing a Right, to the Confirmation of which it has laboured with so much Care, and which it has so solemnly guarantied to the States; but at the same Time she is not ignorant  
of



of the Restrictions put on it by the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and which are renewed in the Imperial Capitulation.

In Article VIII. § 2. of the Treaty of *Osnabruck*, and Article VI. § 4. of the Capitulation of the present Emperor it is stipulated in express Terms, "That these Sort of Alliances shall be  
" contracted only for the Preservation  
" and Security of the States, that they  
" shall contain nothing detrimental to the  
" Emperor and the Empire, the Pub-  
" lick Peace, or contrary to the Trea-  
" ties of *Westphalia*, and shall not in the  
" least affect the Oath, by which each  
" Estate is bound to the Emperor and the  
" Empire."

Every Treaty of Alliance should be subordinate to this primary Obligation; and a *German* Prince neither can nor should hesitate to recall the Troops which he has put into the Pay of a Foreign Power, on seeing that the Destination of them tends to countenance Projects contrary to the Laws of the Empire, the Liberty of his Fellow-States, and to the Maintenance of the *Germanic* System: For this Reason it is, that all Treaties of States of the Empire with foreign Powers for Subsidiary Troops, are to contain the express Clause, "that they shall not be employed neither  
" against

“ against the Emperor nor against the Em-  
 “ pire, and that in all Cases, a Liberty is  
 “ reserved of furnishing Contingents in Case  
 “ of a War with the Empire.

If in the Treaty which the Landgrave concluded with the King of England on the 18th of *June* 1755, he has not inserted this Clause, it was in him a Contravention to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and it is natural to surmise from it, that even at that time the contracting Parties had Views little compatible with the Germanic Laws and Constitutions.

Such are precisely the Rules which the Laws prescribe to the States of the Empire at all Times, and particularly in a Violation of the Public Peace; and by an Application of them to the Landgrave's Behaviour, it will be seen, that this Prince, by his Duties in general, and by the Conditions of the Public Peace in particular, was obliged not to execute the Engagements of his Treaty of the 18th of *June* 1755, either with Regard to the Infraction of the Public Peace, or with Regard to the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, who having prompted his *Prussian* Majesty to kindle a War in *Germany*, and abetting his Cause Sword in Hand, has formally declared himself the Adherent of the Infraction of this Peace; whence it  
 Bobbiss manifestly

manifestly follows, that having preferred to the Observance of his Duties the Violation of the Laws of the Empire, not only in not furnishing his Contingents against the Infraction and his Adherents; but farther, by furnishing 12000 regular Troops for their Service, he was to be accounted as the Infraction himself, and consequently his Country treated like that of an Enemy.

It will now be shewn what are the Obligations of a Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia* in Case of a Breach of the Public Peace.

It is a certain Principle, that the Guarantee of a Treaty is to make good his Guaranty at the single Requisition of the State attacked, without any Necessity of that of all the Contracting Parties in the Treaty. The Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia* is not restrained by any particular Condition in this Point, it has always been exercised in this Manner; and in the present Case, no other Requisition than that of the Parties attacked was necessary for fulfilling it.

This Principle is confirmed by so many known Instances, that it would be needless to quote them; and it is doubtless from the Court of *Cassell's* Consciousness, that it could object nothing against it, that it  
affected



affected to doubt whether any State of the Empire had applied to the King for Assistance, as Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia*; but at the same time it incurred a Contradiction to public Notoriety and its own private Knowledge.

The Empress Queen and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, being attacked by the King of Prussia, in Violation of the Public Peace, have called upon the King for Assistance, first through their Ministers, afterwards by their Letters of the 15th of October 1756, and the 5th of January 1757; that is, the Empress in Virtue of the Defensive Treaty betwixt his Majesty and her, and of his Engagements as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, by Virtue of the same Engagement, and those of the Friendship and Alliance subsisting betwixt their Majesties; to which must be added, that the King of Sweden had, at the same time been called on, by the Empress Queen, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, as joint Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia*. Furthermore, the King has declared not only to all the Courts of Germany, and inclusively to that of *Cassel*, but likewise to the General Diet of the Empire, that he had been applied to by the States attacked or threatened

tened to be so, to put in force his Guaranty of the Treaties of *Westphalia*; and that it was in pursuance of that Obligation; that he was going to send his Troops into *Germany*. The King of *Sweden* has made the like Declaration to the Empire, but their Requisitions and Declarations being in every Body's Hands, the inserting them here in all their Extent, may be dispensed with.

The Empress Queen, and the King of *Poland*, have not been the only Powers who have required the Performance of the King's Guaranty; their Example has been followed by all the States menaced or successively attacked, and by those also which have at Heart the Maintenance of the *Germanic* System; the Emperor himself has, in public Acts, notified to the whole Empire, that the King was marching his Troops into *Germany*, not only in Vertue of his defensive Treaties, but likewise in consequence of his Guaranty of the Treaties of *Westphalia*; and this his Majesty made known to the Landgrave in Person, in the Requisition Letters written to him on the 2d of *March* 1757, relating to Provisions and Ammunition for the *French* Troops, which were to pass under the Cannon of *Rhinfels*.

All these authentic Documents are further corroborated by the Representations which the King caused to be made by his Minister to the Landgrave, on the Necessity of his conforming to his Duties, as Prince of the Empire, and on the Obligation his Majesty was under, as Guarantee to the Treaties of *Westphalia*, if he sided with the Infraction of the Public Peace, and his Adherents, to look on him as the Infraction himself, agreeably to the Laws of the Empire, and the Resolutions of the Diet. This will be discussed more at large in the Sequel.

To the Premises one single Reflection is here to be added, that the King, to march his Troops into *Germany* did not stand in need of being called on in Quality of Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia*: It was enough, that the Party attacked had applied for his Protection, in Virtue of the Right of Alliance reserved to the States of the Empire, by the Peace of *Westphalia*. This Self-evident Truth is confirmed by the Example of all Times, and particularly by Article XIV. of the Capitulation of the Emperor *Leopold*, which expressly turns on the Succours the Crown of *France* may give to the States of the Empire, demanding its Assistance: The Terms are these. " In Case any Elector, Prince, or  
" State



" State of the Empire shall be attacked  
 " in an Hostile Manner by any one, and  
 " the Crowns of France and its Allies be  
 " required by such Elector, Prince and  
 " State to succour him, it shall then be  
 " free to the said Crown of France, and  
 " its Allies, to give such Assistance, and  
 " to such Elector, Prince and State, to  
 " make use of it by Vertue of the Right  
 " of Alliance inherent in him, and confirm-  
 " ed him by the Peace of *Westphalia*."

From the Concurrence of all these Rea-  
 sons now adduced, the evident Inference  
 is, that the Landgrave cannot, with any  
 Candour, pretend to be ignorant that the  
 Assistance of his Majesty has been called  
 for, in his Quality of an Ally, and Friend  
 of the Empress Queen, of the King of  
*Poland* Elector of *Saxony*, and of Guarantee  
 of the Treaty of *Westphalia*; that by Ver-  
 tue of the Laws of the Empire, he could  
 not give any Troops to the Disturbers of  
 the Public Peace, or to his Adherents,  
 whatever anterior Treaties he might have  
 had with them; and that from the Time  
 of his giving Troops to them, the King  
 could not look upon him otherwise than  
 as a Disturber of his Peace, and as the  
 Enemy of his Allies.

It remains further to be demonstrated,  
 that agreeably to the Principles of the

Law of Nations, and abstractedly from the Laws of the Empire, the King could look on this Prince no otherwise than as his personal Enemy.

It is an incontestable Principle of the Law of Nations, that the Ally of a Prince undertaking an offensive War, is not obliged to furnish him with the Succours stipulated by defensive Treaties, and that in so doing, the Prince against whom they are employed can no longer consider him as an Auxiliary, but as the very Enemy who has attacked him.

Now that the King of *England* was the Aggressor of the War raised against the King in *America*, is known to all the World; and no less certain is it, that as Elector of *Hanover* he has likewise been the Aggressor against his Majesty.

This Prince combining the Interest of *England*, with that of his *German* Territories, excited the King of *Prussia* to carry the War into the Empire, in which his chief Drift was, in Quality of Elector, likewise to make War upon the King; of this, the Treaty which he concluded with his *Prussian* Majesty is an evident Proof. The Elector of *Hanover* has thereby engaged himself, to oppose with an armed Force, the Entrance of any foreign Troops into *Germany*, without any Exception of

of the Cases, by which the Princes of the Empire are authorized to call them to their Assistance.

This Clause, utterly contrary to the Right which the States have of making Alliances with foreign Powers, was principally levelled at *France*; his Electoral Highness, whose Scope was to cause the Empress Queen, and the Elector of *Saxony* to be attacked, was not ignorant that the King in Virtue of his defensive Treaties, and as Guarantee of those of *Westphalia*, would be obliged at the Requisition of those Powers, to send Troops to their Assistance; and the Engagement his said Highness entered into for opposing those Troops when the King should send them to the Defence of his Allies, in Discharge of the most solemn and lawful Obligations, was the most unjust Declaration of War ever known.

The King, aware of the bad Consequences which might ensue from it to the Affairs of *Germany*, endeavoured to give a Turn to the Elector's Design, by offering him a Neutrality; it was to no Purpose; his Electoral Highness united with *England*, in Principles and Interests, determined to effect against *France* those pernicious Designs, for the Execution of which he was paid by the *British* Nation: This Prince



even provoked the *French* Troops at their arrival in *Westphalia*, and he has committed nothing which might characterise his Aggression! In order to render it more effectual, he demanded of the Landgrave to join a Body of 12,000 of his Men to his, under the specious Pretence of the Engagement of his Treaty in 1755.

His Majesty foreseeing the Calamities to which the Landgrave was exposing his Territories, should he comply with a Demand so contrary to all his Duties, was pleased not only from a personal Consideration for him, but likewise for lessening the Fire of the War in *Germany*, and facilitate the Restoration of the Empire's Peace, to send to him, in Beginning of the Month of *February* 1756, an express Minister to set him right as to the Step he was going to take, to inform him of the Obligation his Majesty was under, to send, at the Requisition of their Imperial and *Polish* Majesties, a Body of Troops into *Germany*, in Virtue of his defensive Treaties, and his Quality of Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia*; and to declare to him, that should he join with the Elector of *Hanover* the Adherent and Ally of the Infractor of the public Peace, and who at the same time was the Aggressor of *France*, in his double Capacity of King

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and Elector, he could not dispense himself from looking on him as his own Enemy, likewise the Enemy of the Allies and the Empire. To preserve the Landgrave from this Danger, his Majesty made him an Offer of a Neutrality with regard to himself, of his good Offices to procure him the like from his Imperial Majesty. The King carried the Spirit of Reconciliation so far as to propose to that Prince not to resent his having sent Troops to the Assistance of *England*, provided he did not furnish it with a larger Number; that if sent back to him, he should give neither those, nor any other to the Elector of *Hanover*, nor to the King of *Prussia*; and that he should not cause them to act either against the Emperor and the Empire, or against *France* and its Allies.

The King went still further; his Majesty perceiving, that one of the principal Rubs of the Negotiation was the Fear of losing the *English* Subsidies, he offered to replace them with an equal Sum, if the Landgrave, instead of furnishing his Troops for supporting the Cause of the Enemies of Peace, and the Design of overthrowing the *Germanic* System, would put them into his Hands for the Defence of the States, and the Tranquility of the Empire.

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It might have been expected that Proposals of such Advantage, so agreeable to the Constitutions of the Empire, and the Law of Nations, and of such Generosity in his Majesty, would have been favourably received; yet were they rejected after a Negotiation of five Months, and the Landgrave, contrary to the Kings salutary Representations, embarked in the Party of the Infractor of the public Peace, and of his Adherents, and joined his Majesty's personal Enemy. He afterwards went further Lengths; when his Majesty had graciously consented to the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*, this Prince, seconding the Perfidy of the *Hanoverians* concerted with the King of *Prussia* against the *French* Troops, not only violated the Rules of Honour and of Gratitude, by breaking thro' such a solemn Act, but he even employed his Troops to hinder those of the Duke of *Brunswick* from executing it, by retaining them with open Force against their Sovereign's Order for returning into his Country.

If all the Pretences made use of by the Court of *Cassel*, either jointly with the Court of *Hanover*, or separately, with an Endeavour to throw on the *French* the Reproach of the Breach of the Capitulation at *Closter-Seven*, are not particularly an-



fwered here, it is because they are fully invalidated in the following *Parallel of the King's Conduct with that of the King of England*; let it only be observed, that it was purely from a Motive to restore the Peace in *Germany*, that the *French* General consented to the Security of the Elector of *Hanover's* Treasure, and to the Preservation of his Troops and those of his Allies, from the total Defeat which impended over them; but that the Design of the *Hanoverians*, in concert with the King of *Prussia* and the Landgrave, in making this Capitulation, was no other than to prepare for themselves the Means of breaking it with Success, and of turning against their Benefactors the Use of their Lenity: That had there been any decent Way of receding from this Treaty, it was to have declared it annulled, and both Parties to have replaced themselves exactly in the same Position as before the Conclusion of it; but that, instead of this, the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* have put in Practice the most odious Means for successively violating the said Capitulation with Impunity, and have drawn in their Allies to this Perfidy; and that to this Event are, in a great Measure, to be attributed the Retardment of the Restoration of the *Germanic* Tranquillity, the rapid Progress of the

the *Prussians* and *Hanoverians* at the Close of the last Campaign, and the fresh Excesses with which they have been accompanied in *Saxony*, and within the Territories of several States of the Empire, both Catholics and Protestants, whose only Crime towards them was, that they had acted according to their Duties as Princes of the Empire agreeably to the Resolutions of the Diet.

After this Discussion of the Conduct of the Court of *Cassel*, it is not doubted that every impartial Person will allow that no Kind of amicable Measures has been left untried by the King towards it; that the Landgrave has deliberately refused the Means laid before him for fulfilling his Obligations of Prince of the Empire, and for preserving Peace with his Majesty, to make himself an Enemy of *France* and its Allies, and of the whole Empire; and that he has filled up the Measure of these Outrages, by the Infraction of an Act respected among all Sovereigns in the Heat of the most animated Wars, and that consequently his Majesty, both before and since the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*, had a Right to treat his Country as that of an Enemy.

From this Consequence arises another equally just, which is, that the Landgrave's

Complaints about the Contributions levied by *France* in his Country are without any Foundation, since antecedently to the above-mentioned Capitulation he had sided against the King; and this Act meant only to secure the Troops of *Hanover*, and those of his Allies, from a total Defeat, in no wise concerning itself about the Treatment of their Countries. Lastly, that the King had, and still has a Right to exercise the Rigours of War against a Prince, who has drawn them on himself so many Ways, and especially as Infractor of a Capitulation; the present Service of the Landgrave's Troops against the King being a Contravention to that of *Closter-Seven*.

But what still more strongly proves the Injustice of the Landgrave's Clamours is, that after exaggerating the Contributions required from his Country, very far is it from having been treated with the Rigours which the *Hanoverians* and *Prussians* exercised towards the Territories of *Saxony*, of *Mecklenbourg*, and *Anhalt-Zerbst*, of the Dioceses of *Westphalia*, and of the Dutchy of *Berg*, where they have committed the most unheard-of Excesses in every Kind.

As to what the Landgrave advances,  
 " That supposing by refusing to submit  
 " to the Resolutions of the Empire of the



“ 17th of *January*, and the 9th of *May*  
 “ 1757, he had contravened the Laws of  
 “ the Empire and the Treaties of *Westpha-*  
 “ *lia*, it was not the Concern of *France*,  
 “ by an Abuse of its Quality of Guarant-  
 “ tee, to attack the Country of *Cassel* four  
 “ Months before the Expiration of the  
 “ Term of four Weeks specified in the  
 “ Rescript of the 25th of *June* 1757;  
 “ and that besides, the Princes Directors  
 “ of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine* should,  
 “ agreeably to the Laws of the Empire,  
 “ and the abovementioned Treaty, be com-  
 “ missioned with the Execution, had the  
 “ Landgrave ever given Occasion for it.”

This Reproach seems no better founded  
 than the others. First, it has been proved  
 by the Laws of the Empire in the Case  
 of an Infraction of the public Peace, that  
 the Landgrave has violated them by giving  
 his Troops for the Party of the Infraction  
 of that Peace, so that his Supposition only  
 confirms his Disobedience to the Decrees of  
 the Empire.

The avocatory and dehortatory Instru-  
 ment of the Empire, forbidding any Aid  
 or Assistance, directly or indirectly, to be  
 given to the Infraction of the public Peace  
 and his Adherents, had been sent to the  
 Directors of the Circles, and promulgated

and posted up throughout the Empire, and thus obliged the Landgrave, as well as all other States, without any Necessity of addressing any particular Act to him.

Thirdly, It is publickly known, that several Months before the *French* Troops entered the Country of *Cassel*, the Directors of the Circles of the *Upper Rhine* had sent him Notice to conform to the Act of the Diet, and to furnish his Quota in Troops.

Fourthly. As it was not till the Month of *June* 1757, that the King caused his Troops to enter the Country of *Cassel*, and the Resolution of the Empire was published the 17th of the preceding *January*, it is manifest, that the Landgrave has had a Respite of five Months from the Emperor to fulfil his Duties as a Prince of the Empire, and the same Interval of Time from his Majesty, for determining not to incur the Title of his personal Enemy; the Result of which is, that it was granting to this Prince more Time than possibly, considering his Dispositions, Prudence required.

Fifthly, There remains an irrefragable Answer to this Objection, which is; that independantly of what the Refusal of the Landgrave's Contingent has given the Emperor and Empire a Right of doing against him, in Virtue of the Laws of the Empire and the

the Resolutions of the Diet; independantly that the King, pursuant to his defensive Treaties, and the Guaranty of the Peace of *Westphalia*, could not but treat him as an Enemy of the Emperor, of the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, and of the Empire, he having broken the Tye of mutual Assistance, by which, in case of a Breach of the public Peace, all the Princes of *Germany* are united. Independantly of the Premisses, his Majesty, from the Moment the *Hessian* Troops joined those of *Hanover*, has had particular Rights for exercising the Rigours of War against the Landgrave, both because he has deliberately made himself his personal Enemy, as before is proved, and because he has employed his Troops against his Majesty, in Violation of a solemn Capitulation.

Consequently, the Situation of this Prince being viewed only with Regard to *France*, the King has been, and is authorised to treat his Territories as those of an Enemy, till he shall have called his Troops from the *Hanoverian* Service, and given his Majesty due Satisfaction, both for the Wrong done to him, and the Prejudice which he has caused him.

There remains an essential Article to be canvassed : it is, that whereas the Landgrave



complains of the Attempts of the *French* General for introducing into his Country the *simultaneous* or common Exercise of the two Religions; it is here with Truth averred, that the only Abuse of this Kind in the Landgrave's Dominions which has come to the King's Knowledge, is the Order given the Count de *Vauban*, Major-General to the Magistrates of the Town of *Marbourg*, to furnish Materials for building a wooden Catholic Chapel for the Sick of the Army; that on his Majesty's being informed of it, he sent Word to the Marshal de *Richelieu*, that the Count de *Vauban* having therein acted against his Intentions, and those of the Empress-Queen, and against his Quality of Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Declarations made by him to the whole Empire, he should, with all Expedition, send Orders to hinder the Execution of that of the Count de *Vauban*; and that the Landgrave's Minister, in his Letter of the 10th of *October* 1757, to M. de *Packelbel*, appointed to correspond with him, says, "That his most Serene Highness had, with great Pleasure, understood  
 " by his Accounts, that there had been no  
 " Order from Court for building a Chapel  
 " at *Marbourg*, and that it had put a Stop  
 " to the *French* Commandant's Procedure  
 on

“on that Head.” Hereby it is clearly seen, that the Landgrave has wrongfully imputed to *France* the Design of introducing the *simultaneous* Exercise of the two Religions in his Country, and that of an abolished Grievance he would make a subsisting Grievance. This Article, which is little to the Honour of that Prince’s good Faith, more and more lays open with how little Scruple the Infractor of the public Peace, and his Abettors, make use of the most odious Practices for exciting a religious War in the Empire, in order to reap the Advantages of it, and to throw on the Protestant States what Damage may result from it.

On this Occasion it cannot be too much made known to the Empire, that as these Princes are determined to keep up the Wars of *Germany* at the Expence of their Fellow-States, whatever be their Religion; equally are they so, not to make Peace without the Secularization of the Catholic Benefices, and the Possession of the Territories, whether Catholic or Protestant, which shall be convenient for them. This is not a random Imputation; it is known that this was the Scheme of the Elector of *Hanover* in the last War; and the King of *Prussia* has  
made

made known by several Writings that he has adopted it; a Proof of this, especially appears in the Proposals made by that Prince to draw off some Allies of the Court of *France* and *Vienna*, and very recently, in a Piece intituled, \* *A remarkable Letter of a Civilian to his Highness Prince Charles*, which has been distributed at *Ratisbon* by the Consent of the *Prussian* Minister, with a View of habituating the Public to this System, and that it may be familiarised to it, when the two Kings shall think themselves in a

\* Remarkable Letter from a Counsellor to his Highness Prince *Charles*, clearly demonstrating the Justice of his *Prussian* Majesty's Cause, with a Method for restoring the general Peace of *Germany*, 1758.

It is there said, "That an Indemnification for the  
" Elector of *Saxony* might easily be found; by effectuating several Pretensions of the said Elector, the  
" King of *Prussia* himself would contribute on his  
" Part to this Indemnification; the Emperor likewise  
" might facilitate it by Secularizations; for on any  
" Abuse of the Christian Religion, *Germany* has been  
" forced to have armed Bishops. In the Origin of  
" Christianity, these Words of our Saviour should  
" have been considered, *My Kingdom is not of this*  
" *World*. A long and quiet Possession indeed secures  
" the Bishops in *Possessio*, but gives them no Claim  
" in *Petitorio*.

" These Kinds of Secularizations would not at all  
" affect the System of the Empire, which would be  
" still the same, tho' there was no Bishop or Prelate,  
" &c."

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Condition to make it take Place, by the Success of the violent Measures they practise for introducing it.

The Empire from these Schemes and likewise from the Conduct of the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, may see into all the Dangers with which it is threatened by them, whether they continue the War, or make a Peace. The Treatment prepared for the States of the Empire is not a Matter of Uncertainty: In the first Case, they will become the Enemies of the King of *Prussia* and the King of *England*, whenever those Princes can make them their Victims with Impunity. In the second, their Possessions, whenever they shall suit the Conveniency of those Princes, will become the Object of their Ambition; and the System of the Empire be totally subverted. *France*, on the contrary, will not make any Conquest in the *German* Territories, however vast the Expences be which it is at for the Safety of the Empire. The King's Fidelity to his Allies, his Obligations as Guarantee to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, his own Security, are the Motives which influence him in the Measures of every Kind which he takes in concert with his Allies against the Enemies of the Empire's Peace; and the only Object of his Wishes and Operations is to procure due Satisfaction  
to

to the oppressed States, and preserve the *Germanic* System from the total Destruction with which it is threatened.

From an Object so commendable his Majesty is determined not to depart; and, as to accomplish it, he redoubles his Efforts, he hopes that the States who are concerned for their own Preservation, and the Support of the *Germanic* Liberty, will do every Thing within their Power for rendering effectual the Service of the *French* Troops, and for the more speedy Success of the common Cause. But as the King's invariable Zeal for the Good of the Empire, and the Generosity of his Heart directs all his Measures, his Majesty declares, that having taken up Arms only for restoring Order and Peace in *Germany*, he will always prefer the Ways of Reconciliation to those of Violence, whenever the Conditions proposed shall be equitable and solid, and shall be found conformable to the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and compatible with that Fidelity which he owes to his Allies.

PARALLEL

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# P A R A L L E L

OF THE

KING'S CONDUCT

WITH THAT OF

The King of ENGLAND,

Elector of HANOVER,

Relatively to the Affairs of the Empire, and particularly to the Breach of the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven* by the *Hanoverians*.

**I**T is known to all the World, that Capitulations or military Conventions betwixt Generals of Armies have ever been respected by Sovereigns, in all the Heat of the most animated Wars, and that to violate Acts so sacred is to break the very Ties of Humanity.

If ever Capitulation ought to have been secured from such an Attempt, it was, surely, that concluded at *Closter-Seven* last September,



*ber*, being fought by the Duke of *Cumberland*, General of the *Hanoverians*, as the only Means for saving the Treasure of the King his Father, and for preserving his Troops, together with those of his Allies, from total Destruction; seconded by the Mediation and the Engagement of the Guaranty of a Power in Alliance with the King, whom the Duke had employed only to procure to himself that Confidence, which, from the Rejection of his former Proposals, he found he should not obtain without a foreign Assistance; generously granted by the Marshal de *Richelieu* at the Instant he was ready to destroy the Elector of *Hanover's* Army and that of his Allies; and corroborated by the Word of Honour of the *French* General, and by that of the *Hanoverian* General, to which the Quality of Son to the King of *England* imparted an additional Dignity. In this Capitulation were concentrated so many Securities, and of such Weight, that it seemed above any Violation.

Yet, in Contempt of so many respectable Circumstances, the *Hanoverians* have, under frivolous Pretences, eluded the Execution of it, and as soon as they conceived it could be done with Impunity, they openly broke it. Nay further, they have engaged the *Hessians* to follow their Example, and hindered the *Brunswick* Troops from performing the Capitulation, agreeably to which they were preparing to return home; they have imprisoned their General, by Force of Arms compelled his Troops to march with those of *Hanover*, and, as if all these Outrages were not sufficient,

cient, the *Hanoverians* have detained the hereditary Prince of *Brunswick*, though repeatedly claimed by the Duke his Father, and contrary to the Orders he had sent him to repair to *Holland*; and this young Prince they keep as an Hostage for insuring the Concurrence of the *Brunswick* Troops with their unjust and pernicious Designs. Never was Perfidy carried to such a Pitch, never has it shewn itself with more Audaciousness, and under more odious Features.

The *Hanoverians* have at once violated the Laws of Nations and of Humanity, the Rules of Honour and of Probity, together with the Liberty of the States of the Empire. It was natural to expect, that, in order to disguise such an enormous Attempt to the Eye of the Public, all the Artifices would be put in Practice which have hitherto been used for justifying the Conduct of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, and rendering that of the King suspected. And this is in Effect come to pass by the Publication of the *Motives which have induced his Britannic Majesty, in Quality of Elector of Hanover, again to take up Arms against the French Army*; but to dissipate the Illusion intended to be put on the Public by this Piece, and by all those which have been before dispersed in the Name of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, it will be sufficient only to set in a clear Light the Truth of what has passed on both Sides, relatively to the Affairs of the Empire, from the Commencement of the War to the Rupture of the Capitulation of *Gloster-Seven*.

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This is a Care which the King owes to his Glory, to the Uprightness of his Intentions and of his Proceedings, to his Allies, and to the Empire.

His Majesty is persuaded that, by the faithful Display of the Facts, the States of *Germany* will be convinced that he has neglected nothing to fulfil the Engagements which he has taken under the Auspices of the Empire, and pursuant to his Resolutions, and that without the Perfidiousness of the *Hanoverians* he should already have accomplished them. His Majesty, at the same Time, trusts that the Empire will perceive, that the Cause of the Infraction of the public Peace, which the general Diet has so justly condemned, can no longer be separated from that of the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*; since, after being the Author of the War kindled in *Germany* by the King of *Prussia* Elector of *Brandeburgh*, and having fomented it by every Kind of Means, that Prince, rather than not obstruct with open Force the King's Operations, which tended only to assist his Allies, defend the *Germanic* Liberties, and forward the Restoration of Peace, has chose to break a Capitulation by which his Troops and those of his Allies were to remain inactive.

As it is chiefly from the King's Alliance with the Empress Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, that the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, has sought to take Advantage for stirring up the States of *Germany* against their most Christian and Imperial Majesties, and cover with a specious Pretext his pernicious



cious Attempts against the Quiet and Safety of the Empire; the first Thing must be to defeat the false Impressions intended by him to be made on the Public.

To this End it will be demonstrated, that this Alliance which his *Britannic Majesty* has pretended to be so very unnatural and so dangerous for the *Germanic Liberty*, has, on the contrary, been quite natural; that the Kings of *England* and *Prussia* have themselves rendered it necessary, and that if the Liberty of the Empire is threatened with the greatest Dangers, it is from those who have attacked it, and who in Contempt of the *Germanic Constitutions*, and of whatever among Sovereigns is most sacred, labour to oppress it, and not from those who defend it, pursuant to their Engagements, in Conformity to the Resolutions of the Empire, and at the Hazard of their own Safety.

It is manifest that on the first Hostilities in *North-America* of the King of *England* against the *French*, the King formed the Design of confining himself to his own Defence against the *English*, in order, were it possible, to preserve to *Europe* in general, and the Empire in particular, the Advantages of Peace, of which he found himself deprived by the Injustice and Ambition of his Enemies.

But very different were the Thoughts of other Powers; the King of *Prussia* dazzled, as he himself owns, by the King of *England's* glittering Promises, quitted the Alliance of *France*; and suddenly came to Light a particular Treaty betwixt the Courts of  
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*London* and *Berlin*, containing the most dangerous Views, and which, among other Objects, imposed Laws on the Princes of *Germany*, interdicting them the Liberty of foreign Succours, which is reserved to them by the *Germanic* Constitutions, in case of their being attacked.

No. I.

These two Courts indeed gave out, that this Treaty tended only to the Support of the Tranquillity of *Germany*, and that it was the Motive for the Clause expressing, that they would suffer no foreign Troops to enter it under any Pretence whatever; but as the Empire had in no wise commissioned them with this Care, and the King of *Prussia*, in concert with the King of *England*, was making immense Preparations of War, at a Time when he had no Enemies to fight, it was easy to judge, that the real Scope of a Clause so contrary to the *Germanic* Constitutions, was to hinder any Opposition coming from without *Germany* to the War which those two Princes had determined to kindle within, if they should not find the Court of *Vienna* favourable to the Project of exciting a general War, in which *France* might be implicated.

If the Expression of this Clause drew a Suspicion on their Views, they were intirely laid open by the Omission of another; that is, by their Affectation of not inserting into the Treaty of *Westminster* the Neutrality of the *Low-Countries*, in favour of the Empress-Queen, at the same Time as that of *Germany*. The Public soon saw into this Artifice.

tifice. The King of *England* having, to no Purpose, used all his Endeavours with that Princess for drawing her into the Scheme of the general War which he was concerned and resolved to bring on the Continent; their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties contrived the Expedient of leaving exposed the Low-Countries, then very thin of Troops, and by this Bait to incline *France* to attack them. The Drift of these two Princes in the Supposition of such an Event was to reap a double Advantage from it, to alienate the *Dutch* from the Neutrality, and to join the Empress-Queen to their Measures by the Necessity of defending herself.

The good Faith of the King and the Empress-Queen frustrated this deceptive Project; the King did not think it just to fall on the *Low-Countries*, because the *English* made War on him; the Empress held it unworthy of her to join in the Design of kindling a general War to serve the excessive Ambition of *England*, at the Expence of *France*, against whom she had no Cause of Complaint, and to the Prejudice of the Quiet and Safety of the Empire.

In these Circumstances, the King and the Empress, abandoned at the same Time by their principal Allies, could no longer remain under an Incertainty of their respective Designs: The Empress's Territories lay open towards *France*, as likewise towards the King of *Prussia*, and the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*; his Majesty, on his Side, might fear that this critical Conjunction



ture would at length oblige the *Empress* to yield to the Sollicitations and Menaces of the King of *England*. The Similarity of their most Christian and Imperial Majesties Situation, that of their Zeal for the general Tranquillity, the mutual Sentiments of Esteem with which they had long before inspired each other, made them open their Eyes. They at length perceived, that the private Ambition of Princes continually instigating one against the other, was the main Cause of their Variances, and of the Wars which had so long desolated *Europe*, and especially *Germany*; and in order to destroy the very Root of the Evil, their Majesties united together in a Treaty of Friendship, purely defensive, and in a Convention of Neutrality for the *Low-Countries*, and their respective Dominions.

Thus had the Kings of *England* and *Prussia* the Art of bringing about by their Conduct what, for several Centuries past, all the Efforts of Policy had in vain been labouring at, and what, for the Tranquillity of the Empire, the best inclined Part of *Germany* had always desired. Thus their Ambition and Infidelity proved both the natural and necessary Cause of the Union of the Courts of *France* and *Vienna*; there and there only is it to be sought for.

All the illusory Suspicions, all the imaginary Fears which the Kings of *Prussia* and *England* have endeavoured to infuse into the Public against the Union of those two Powers, as comprehending the Design of injuring the

the Rights of the Princes of the Empire, and of exalting the Roman Catholic Religion on the Ruin of the Protestant, are meer Chimeras, forged by the Vexation of not having been able to arm the Courts of *France* and *Vienna* against each other as formerly, and by a strong Impatience to remedy that Disappointment, by stirring up the Protestant Princes against those Courts, under the Mask of Religion.

The Difference of the Conduct of the King from that of the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, need but be considered, to know the Difference of their Intentions, and to be convinced of the Truth of what is here alledged. His Majesty, as is before noticed, and as all the World has perceived, has omitted nothing, that the *American* Disturbances might not reach the Continent of *Europe*, and whilst their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties left no Stone unturned for drawing the War into the Empire, and subverting its Laws, his Majesty was intent on keeping off the Conflagration, and preserving those Laws from utter Destruction.

It is with this Motive, that by Means of the Convention of Neutrality which the King has concluded with the Empress-Queen for the Low-Countries, and of the Declaration given him by the States-General of the United Provinces, he has secured Peace in that Part of *Europe*, which had hitherto been most exposed to the Flame of War; which had generally, if not always, communicated it to *Germany*, and which by their *Britannic* and

and *Prussian* Majesties had been left to the Discretion of *France*.

It is likewise with the same Motive, that the King and the Empress have made known to all *Europe*, that the principal Object of their Union was the Maintenance of the Laws and Constitution of *Germany*; that in Consequence thereof the two Courts have taken for the Basis of the Treaty of *Versailles* the Peace of *Westphalia*, which is the surest barrier of the *Germanic* Liberty; and that his Majesty, together with *Sweden*, joint Guarantee of this Peace, has declared to all the Empire, that he would use his utmost Efforts for maintaining the Rights of the States, and particularly of the three Religions established in *Germany*.

Had the Kings of *England* and *Prussia* been possessed with the same Zeal for the Peace of *Europe* as his Majesty, the Treaty of *Versailles*, the Neutrality of the *Low-Countries*, and that of *Holland*, could not have raised in them that passionate Resentment which they have shewn at it, and the Empire would still enjoy the most profound Calm, secured from the Storms which have broke out in *America*; but the Projects of those Princes were not compatible either with the Quiet of *Europe*, or that of the Empire; they could not do without a continental War.

The ill Success of the unjust and violent Enterprizes of the King of *England* against *France*, both in *America* and *Europe*, having changed the brilliant Expectations with which  
that



that Prince's Ministers had flattered the *British* Nation into real Losses for the present, and Apprehensions for the future, they have been forced to have Recourse to fresh Expedients for allaying the Resentment of that Nation, and especially for getting from it such an Augmentation of Subsidies, of which the Elector of *Hanover* should come in for a Part; the Way which has seemed to them the fittest for settling their Affairs, has been to throw those of others into Confusion, and at any Rate to kindle a War in *Germany*.

The King of *England* and his Ministers have done so much Justice to the King, as to conclude, that in case of any Attack made on the principal States of the Empire to which he was united, or of any Violation of the *Germanic* Laws and Constitutions, his Majesty's Fidelity towards his Allies, his Quality of Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, his constant Zeal for the Quiet and Safety of *Germany*, would induce him to take Part in this War, and that by this Diversion they should weaken the Efforts which *France* was obliged to make by Sea, for defending itself against the *English*.

The Court of *Hanover* has not forgot its Advantages in the Plan which it has formed for itself. As the Interests of the *British* Nation have for a long Time been subordinate to the Elector's Conveniency, it had two Views relative to the latter; the first of procuring to his Electoral Highness large Subsidies, by arming the *Hanoverians* for supporting the King of *Prussia's* Enterprizes, and thus weaken

the King's Operations for the Defence of the Liberty of the Empire, and that of the States of the Allies.

The second View has been to convert the War of *Germany* into a religious War, in order to gain to themselves the Support of the Protestant Princes; hence a double Advantage was to result; if these Princes by their Succours facilitated the Execution of the Designs of their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties, an Increase of Authority and Power was thus procured to the Elector of *Hanover*, to the Detriment of his Neighbours, both Catholic and Protestants; and this is known to have long been the favourite Object of his Ambition; if, on the other Hand, the Successes should fail, a great Part of the Damages to be sustained was to be thrown on the allied Princes.

A Project of such Danger to the Empire could not be executed but with the Concurrence of the King of *Prussia*, and this the King of *England* has obtained by soothing the Ambition of that Prince with the Hopes of a new Acquisition at the Expence of the Empress-Queen, who was to be chastised for having dared to refuse assisting in the Execution of the unjust Projects of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*. His *Prussian* Majesty the more readily came into those Views, as from the Ideas which he had formed of the Conjunctions of *Europe* at that Time, and particularly on the Situation of *Saxony* and *Bohemia*, as defenceless, he imagined that he should penetrate to *Vienna* itself, with-

without meeting any Obstacles of Strength to stop him, that there he should dictate the Conditions of Peace; that, in fine, he should give Laws on the Continent, whilst his *British* Majesty did the like on the Ocean; and that to the Public the Success would sufficiently justify the Enormity of the Attempt, and all the odious Practices made use of for its Accomplishment.

Such have been the Projects of the two Kings; such is the whole Mystery of this unjust War, set on foot by those Princes, in Contempt of the Faith of Treaties, and of the Laws of the Empire. It would be in vain for the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, to alledge, as he before has, that he had no Hand in this War, and that he even disapproved of it; the contrary is not only demonstrated by Facts, but there are still other Proofs, which attest that he was the first Promoter of it, and they are such as cannot be disputed, proceeding directly from the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*; these two Princes have laid each other open in the Declarations which passed betwixt them in the Month of *September* last.

In that of the King of *Prussia*, on the Intelligence he had received of a Neutrality proposed by the Duke of *Cumberland* to the Marshal de *Richelieu*, he expresses himself thus.

“ I just now hear that the Business of a  
 “ Neutrality for the Electorate of *Hanover* is  
 “ not yet dropped; can your Majesty have  
 “ so little Constancy and Firmness, as to be

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"discouraged by a few cross Events? Are  
 "Affairs so far gone that they cannot be  
 "retrieved? Consider the Step which your  
 "Majesty proposes to take, and that which  
 "you have made me take. You are the  
 "Cause of all the Misfortunes now impend-  
 "ing over me. I should never have de-  
 "parted from the Alliance with *France* but  
 "for your many magnificent Promises. I do  
 "not repent of the Treaty which I have  
 "made with your Majesty; but after having  
 "drawn on me most of the Forces of *Eu-*  
 "*rope*, do not meanly leave me to the Mercy  
 "of my Enemies, I make account that  
 "your Majesty will call to Mind your En-  
 "gagements, which have been renewed no  
 "longer ago than the 26th of the last Month,  
 "and that you will not hearken to any Ac-  
 "commodation in which I am not included."

The King of *England's* Answer to this  
 Declaration confirms the Truth of its Con-  
 tents, as this Prince does not contradict the  
 Charge brought against him of being the  
 Cause of the War in *Germany*; and after  
 clearing himself but very indifferently of the  
 Reproach made him for entering on a Nego-  
 tiation for the Electorate of *Hanover*, he  
 concludes with these Words.

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"In such a critical Situation, whatever  
 "might have been the Success of Arms,  
 "his Majesty is determined steadily to con-  
 "cert with the King of *Prussia* the most  
 "efficacious Measures for disappointing the  
 "iniquitous and oppressive Designs of their  
 "common Enemies; and the King of *Prussia*  
 "may

" may assure himself, that the Crown of  
 " *Great-Britain* will continue religiously to  
 " fulfil its Engagements with his *Prussian*  
 " Majesty, and support him with Vigour  
 " and Constancy."

The King of *Prussia's* Declaration, and  
 the King of *England's* Answer, having been  
 inserted in the public Papers without any  
 Contradiction from them, their Authenticity  
 is not to be questioned, nor consequently  
 the Credit of what they contain.

To these Proofs it cannot but be pertinent  
 to add some Observations on the Endeavours  
 put in Practice for instigating the Protestants  
 of *Germany* against *France*, under the false  
 Pretence that it has Designs pernicious to  
 their Religion.

To carry this Point, the most odious De-  
 vices are daily employed. Licentiousness  
 has, very lately, been carried so far as to in-  
 sert in the public News-Papers fictitious Facts,  
 and no less ridiculous than injurious, in order  
 to impose on the good Faith of the Protestant  
 States, and arm them against the *French*  
 Troops; but the Motives of those who  
 have invented such Fables, and the Means  
 they make use of for gaining them Credit,  
 have evidenced to the whole Empire, that  
 the Intent of making a religious War of  
 that which has been stirred up merely by  
 Ambition, is only to associate the Protestants  
 of *Germany* in the bad Cause taken in Hand,  
 and by their Succours and at their Expence,  
 procure a Facility of carrying it through.

The States of *Saxony* are particularly a Proof and Instance of this Truth; the *Prussians* have by the most flagitious Injustice forcibly made themselves Masters of *Saxony*, which has been the Nursery of the Protestant Religion, and where it subsists in the greatest Vigour; yet have they there, against the Sovereign of the Country, against his Family and his Subjects, committed such Violences as are shocking to human Nature.

The Territories of the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* have had the same Fate. The *Prussians* entered it Sword in Hand without any Reason, and in Contempt of the public Peace. The Duke they have obliged to seek Refuge at *Lubeck*; the Fortresses they have taken Possession of, and by despotic Orders, without any Payment, have made themselves be supplied with the Corn and Forage; the young Men have been forced away from their Parents, to enlist them and make them serve against their own Sovereign; in a Word, without the slightest Complaint against the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, his Dutchy is treated by the *Prussians* like a conquered Country. In fine, to perswade the Protestants of *Germany* that their Religion is threatened, Martyrs of it have been made; and the Authors of all these Violences would have them be esteemed as preparatory Acts of the Zeal with which they are animated for the Defence of that Religion.

One must be void of common Sense to be caught by such coarse-spun Artifices! the three Religions of the Empire, and particularly



cularly the Protestant, cannot have any more  
 sure Guaranties of their Rights than those of  
 the Peace of *Westphalia*; as in these are  
 united both the Interest and Will to provide  
 for the Conservation of them.

This Peace the King has taken for the  
 Basis of his Treaty with the Empress-Queen.  
 He has, jointly with *Sweden*, declared, that  
 he would maintain the *Germanic Liberty*,  
 and particularly the Rights of the three Re-  
 ligions, rendered sacred by the Treaties of  
*Westphalia*; and his Majesty here renews the  
 authentic Declaration, that he never enter-  
 tained a Design of doing the least Hurt to  
 either of those three Religions; and that he  
 will, with the greatest Punctuality, fulfil the  
 Engagements which, on that Head, he has  
 entered into with the Crown of *Sweden*;  
 what greater Security would the Protestant  
 States have? should they after this suffer  
 themselves to be drawn into real Calamities  
 by an imaginary Fear; a Fear suggested to  
 them merely as a Veil to such ambitious  
 Views as are highly detrimental to the whole  
 Empire.

After this Discussion, let us reassume the  
 Thread of the Events. When the War, which  
 had been meditated by the King of *England*,  
 Elector of *Hanover*, in concert with the  
 King of *Prussia*, had broke out in *Germany*;  
 the Ideas which these two Princes had form-  
 ed from the King's Fidelity to his Engage-  
 ments were not mistaken; the States of the  
 Empire attacked by the King of *Prussia*,  
 together with the Princes, who had most at

Heart the *Germanic* System, applied for Assistance to his Majesty, both as an Ally of the Empire and Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, as in Virtue of his Alliances merely defensive with several Courts of *Germany*; and though the King was engaged in a personal and onerous War with *England*, he did not hesitate to form the generous Resolution of employing the greatest Part of his Forces in the Defence of his Allies, and the Maintenance of the Laws of the Empire, and of the *Germanic* System, threatened with a total Subversion from their *Britannic* and *Prussian* Majesties, both as Kings and Electors.

*Sweden* being joint Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia*, together with the King, was required to make good its Guaranty; and such was its Magnanimity, its Regard to Honour and good Faith, that immediately it formed the same Resolution.

The King at the same Time signified to the Empire, that he would act up to his Quality of Guarantee; he expressly assured it that he would support the Liberty of the three Religions jointly with *Sweden*, which has always been the most declared Protectress of the Protestant Religion; and his Majesty made all the necessary Preparations for fulfilling his Engagements, by sending a considerable Body of Troops to the Lower and Upper Rhine.

The King of *England* was conscious, that every Kind of Reason authorised his Majesty not to make the chimerical Distinction he was

was for establishing betwixt his Quality of King and that of Elector, especially when one raises a War and pays the Costs, and the other takes upon him the Execution of it. It was a critical Conjuncture for that Prince, as great Part of the *Hanoverian* Troops, by the Allurement of the ample Subsidies which the Elector had got from the Parliament, and under Colour of defending the *British* Nation, had been drawn over to *England*; but this Nation sending them back, the Elector was afraid that *France* would march a Detachment of its Army into the Electorate of *Hanover* before the *Hanoverians*, who were to return into *Germany*, should get back.

It was in these Moments of Incertitude and Dread, that the Elector caused some Insinuations to be made for a Neutrality of his *German* Dominions.

The King and the Empress-Queen, animated with an equal Zeal for the Good of the Empire, were desirous that the War should not spread to the States forbearing to assist the Infraction of the public Peace, and with this View her Imperial Majesty solicited the King to grant a Neutrality to the Elector of *Hanover*.

The Proposal was not without Difficulty; the forced Situation of that Prince, and the Instance of the Neutrality in 1741, no sooner concluded than violated by the *Hanoverians*, raised Suspicion of the Sincerity of the Insinuation made by his Ministers. It was natural to apprehend that their only Drift



was to disturb the Operations of the then opening Campaign, to procure his Electoral Highness Time for stirring up a Part of the Princes of *Germany* against the King and the Empress, and then to join all their Troops to his, in order, at the first favourable Opportunity, safely to fall on the *French* Army.

These Reflections, in themselves so just, and of which the Solidity was confirmed by past Experience in a like Circumstance, certainly deserved great Regard ; but the King's Deference for an Ally in all Respects so faithful and respectable as the Empress-Queen, together with the Fear that his Majesty might one Day be reproached with having rejected a Measure which seemed to promise a more speedy Restoration of the Peace of the Empire, prevailed in his Mind above every other Consideration, and he consented that her Imperial Majesty should offer on his Part a Neutrality for the *Hanoverian* States.

No. II.

The Elector answered it in the Memorial of the 20th of *February*, hereto annexed, but it will be seen that the Loftiness with which his Electoral Highness expresses himself in it, and the Invectives against *France* scattered throughout it, with so little Decency, do not indicate very sincere Intentions towards a Neutrality. The Truth is, this Prince had almost at the same Time asked and obtained from his Parliament Subsidies for the King of *Prussia*, and likewise for assembling an Army composed of his Electoral Troops and those of his Allies, under the Name of an Army of Observation, in order to support the Cause  
of

of the Infractor of the public Peace against the King's Troops which had been sent to the Assistance of his Allies, and the Defence of the Liberty of the Empire. The Duke of *Cumberland* had already been appointed for commanding this Army, and the 8000 *Hanoverians* were on the Point of passing from *England* into *Germany*, so that there seemed to remain no Hope for the Success of the Negotiation; yet did the Empress, on fresh Insinuations from the Elector, desire that the King would empower her to make new Trials with that Prince. The Courts of *Russia* and *Denmark* added to them their good Offices; they offered their Guaranty, and the King was pleased again to come into this fresh Negotiation, and condescend to the Conditions which alone could render the Neutrality solid and lasting; and of which a Copy is annexed to this Memorial.

The Elector's fresh Overtures having no more Sincerity in them than the former, No. III. this second Trial had no better Fate than the first; the Elector of *Hanover* clamoured against the Conditions proposed, and especially rejected that of the free Passage through his Dominions, and the Possession of *Hamelen* for a cautionary Town, as unjust, contrary to his Honour, and containing suspicious Views; yet that he might not seem totally to renounce the Neutrality, his Electoral Highness proposed to accept of it, provided that instead of the King's Troops passing through his Dominions they should take their Way through the Countries of *Cassel*, *Brunswick*, *Gotha*, and *Weis-*

*Weimar* ; but this Rout being naturally longer and more difficult, it could not be accepted of ; and from this the Elector took Occasion to break off the Negotiation, and throw the Blame on the pretended Injustice of the *French* Conditions.

As the King's Proceedings cannot but gain by being placed in comparison with those of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, it is judged proper to dismiss the two Conditions which occasioned the Elector to break off the Negotiation.

A cursory View of their Contents immediately shews, that they no less provided for the Securities necessary to the Elector, than for those which were indispensable with Regard to the *French* Troops.

The Demand of the Town of *Hamelen* had nothing in it unjust, nor either degrading nor dangerous, as the King proposed that it should be lodged, not in his Hands, but in those of the Empress of *Russia*, or of the King of *Denmark*, both in Alliance with the King of *England*, and for whom that Prince expressed the highest Regard, and who offered themselves as Guarantees for the Performance of such Engagements as his Majesty should take on him in the Convention ; it was even offered that *Hamelen* should be kept by the Troops of the Empire.

As to the *free Passage*, besides the Lawfulness of the Demand in itself, there was no Possibility of excepting it out of the Neutrality, without incurring greater Dangers than by an open War with the Elector.

The



The King's Army, as it was then disposed, was, of all Things, to make the best of its Way to the *Elbe*, so that the Proposal to pass through the Territories of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Dukes of *Brunswic*, *Gotha*, and *Weimar*, might tend to waste the *French* Troops, both by the Nature of the Country which was to be passed, as by the Obstacles which would have occurred in the Provisions, Forages, Carriage of Artillery, &c. An Army under a Necessity of taking such a Rout would have consumed a great Part of the Campaign Season, and after expending immense Sums, would, at its Arrival, have been extremely weakened; further, the Danger would have been too great in placing, without Precaution, the King's Troops betwixt those of the Elector of *Hanover*, of his Allies, and of the King of *Prussia*. This is a self-evident Observation; so that it was indispensable, that the Empress-Queen's and the King's Army should pass through the Elector of *Hanover's* Territories; and this Passage was legal, as has been said, and acknowledged by the Elector himself. The following Reasons demonstrate it.

1. According to the *Germanic* Laws and Constitutions, confirmed in the Treaties of *Westphalia*, the States of the Empire are allowed, when attacked, to call in foreign Succours to their Defence; and the King and the Empress-Queen offered all the Securities prescribed by the Laws of the Empire, and likewise the Guaranty of considerable Powers,

Powers, Allies of the King of England, Elector of Hanover.

2. The King's Troops had entered Germany only to defend the Germanic Liberty, and under the Auspices of the Empire, in pursuance of his Resolutions, and by Virtue of the most solemn Treaties.

3. The Elector had himself judged this Passage to be lawful, having for the Sake of the Neutrality proposed, that the Army of the King and Empress-Queen should pass through the States of *Cassel*, *Brunswick*, *Gotha*, and *Weimar*; and here it is not amiss to observe, that the Elector of Hanover made no Scruple to open a Passage for an Army which was going to fight the King of Prussia, his Ally, provided the Electorate of Hanover received no Hurt by it.

4. In fine, the Passage indicated by the Elector was proved to be difficult; it might become even dangerous, and be accounted a Snare laid for the good Faith of the King and Empress, as likewise of the Courts of *Russia* and of *Copenhagen*, as it might occasion the Ruin of the Armies of their most Christian and Imperial Majesties.

From the Concurrence of all these Reasons it results, that the Elector of Hanover in his Overtures for a Neutrality, aimed only at getting Time; that he never intended to accept of it, and that he has refused it unjustly and on false Pretences. It results further, that the King of England, Elector of Hanover, having been the Author of this War, and having, to the Neutrality offered him,

him, preferred the Party of supporting the King of *Prussia's* Cause, and to take up Arms against the King's and Empress Queen's Troops, he has declared himself the Aggressor of their most Christian and Imperial Majesties, and an Accomplice of the Breach of the public Peace, and that he was to be treated as such by the King, by the Empress and by the Empire.

This Proposition, besides its inherent Justice, has acquired a new Degree of Force by the Behaviour of the *Hanoverian* Troops, both with Regard to those of the King and of his Allies. The first, far from confining themselves according to the Assurance given of it by the Elector in public Instruments, to the Defence of the Territories of the Electorate in case of a Design to attack them, entered with open Force into the States of the Elector of *Cologne*, where those of *France* were; they pillaged the Substances destined for the *French* Army, carried off the Grains and Forage, dispersed the Troops of the Empire's Contingent; in a Word, they have committed all Kinds of Violences in the States of the Elector of *Cologne*, the King's Ally; yet would not his Majesty begin Hostilities against the Elector of *Hanover*; and even, if possible, to avert them from his Dominions, he caused a Demand to be made by the Marshal d'*Estrees* to the *Hanoverian* General, of a *free and amicable Passage* through his Electoral Highness's Territory; but that Prince had already dispersed Manifestoes against the Entrance



trance of the *French* Troops into *Westphalia*; and the Duke of *Cumberland* sent Answer by General *Sporken*, that he was ordered to attend to the Defence and Conservation of the States of the King of *Prussia* and of his Allies, and to hinder the Passage of any foreign Troops through the said States.

At length the *Hanoverians* having provoked his Majesty's Troops by Hostilities of every Kind, the Moment came for repelling Force by Force, and to make them and their Allies repent of their Outrages; and Victory seconded the Justice of the King's Arms, by the successive Advantages which the *French* Troops obtained over them.

The King unquestionably had a Right to exercise in the *Hanoverian* Territories, all the Rigours of War exercised by the King of *Prussia* in *Saxony*; and if they have met with better Usage, it is only to his Majesty's Magnanimity which places him above Revenge and Prosperity that they are indebted for it.

But the King's generous Sentiments have never shone with greater Lustre than in the Capitulation of *Gloster-Seven*. The *Hanoverian* Army being forced to fly before that of the Marshal de *Richelieu*, had been obliged, as its last Shift, to betake itself to *Stade*. In a more dangerous Condition it could not be. It was the Concern of the Duke of *Cumberland*, General of the *Hanoverians*, besides fearing the just Discontent of his Allies, which was near breaking out, to save his Troops from the total Destruction with which they

they were threatened, to secure the Treasure of the King his Father, and to hinder the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* from becoming the Theatre of the War, and to exempt all the King of *England's* Dominions in *Germany* from the Miseries consecutive to a general Defeat, and which by a Concurrence of Circumstances would have been but too justifiable.

It was no favourable Conjuncture for softening the Victor. The King of *England* was sending away a very strong Squadron, with Land Forces, for a Descent, with a Design of making themselves Masters of *Rockefort*, or at least burn the Docks, the Storehouses; in a Word, to commit all possible Hostilities on the Coasts of *France*.

Mr. Pitt's  
Letter of the  
15th of Sept.  
Utrecht  
Gaz. 14th  
of Oct.

Besides many Subjects of Apprehensions for the defeated Party, there was one of greater Weight than all the others; past Experience seemed to have inspired a grounded Mistrust of any Proposal from the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*; of this the Duke of *Cumberland* had recent Proofs. After he had been obliged to retreat into the Duchy of *Bremen*, he had proposed a Neutrality, and it was refused him; he had acquainted the *French* Ministry, that he was authorised by full Powers from the King his Father, to treat of a Peace, of a Neutrality, or of a preliminary Accommodation; and the King, faithful to his Allies, would hearken to no Proposal but in concert with them.

From all these Reasons, the Duke of *Cumberland* did not believe that he should be able,

able, by himself, to obtain the Capitulation which alone could secure him from all the several Dangers he had to fear; but being informed of the King's great Regard for the King of *Denmark*, his Ally, he implored the Assistance of that Prince, and got a Cessation of Arms to be proposed to the Marshal de *Richelieu* by the Negotiation of the Count de *Lynar*, the King of *Denmark*'s Minister, and under his *Danish* Majesty's Guaranty.

On this Proposal the Marshal deliberated which was best for the Empire, to grant or refuse the Capitulation. By the latter he answered the King's just Vengeance; in the former he considered the Advantages of keeping the *Hanoverians* and their Allies inactive during the Remainder of the War, and consequently of reserving his Troops for marching without Delay to *Hatberstadt*, and by the Celerity of his Operations to hasten the Evacuation of *Saxony*, and the Restoration of the Peace in *Germany*. As the King's Sentiments were perfectly known to him, he immediately preferred that Measure which he judged might be most beneficial to the Empire and the Allies of *France*, and he granted the Capitulation or military Convention which the Duke of *Cumberland* offered to him through the Count de *Lynar*. It was concluded at *Closter-Seven* on the 8th of *September*; and the Execution of it was secured both by the Marshal de *Richelieu*'s Word of Honour and that of the Duke of *Cumberland*, lodged in the



the Count de *Lynar's* Hands, and by the Engagement of the King of *Denmark's* Guaranty, accepted by the two Generals,

As in the first Moment of the Conclusion, several Particulars and Explanations in favour of the *Hanoverians* and their Auxiliaries had been omitted, the Duke of *Cumberland* two Days after, and by the Mediation of the Count de *Lynar*, desired such Omissions might be supplied by some separate Articles, which Marshal *Richelieu* made no Difficulty of granting.

These two Acts, Copies of which are No. IV. here annexed, may be reduced to the following Points.

“ Hostilities shall cease on both Sides within twenty-four Hours. The *Hanoverian* Troops shall be distributed, viz. ten Battalions and twenty-eight Squadrons in the Town of *Stade* and its Environs, and fifteen Battalions, six Squadrons, with the whole Body of the Hunters in the Duchy of *Lawenburg* beyond the *Elbe*; the Limits of the King's Troops and those of *Hanover*, shall be settled by respective Commissions; and these Limits, with regard to the Garrison of *Stade*, shall not extend beyond half a league, or at farthest a League; “ lastly, the Troops of *Hanover* in *Stade* and its Environs, shall not commit any Hostility, nor be recruited or augmented on any Pretence whatever.”

“ As to the *French* Troops, they shall remain in the other Parts of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and shall keep all the

Art III.

and IV.

“ other

“ other Posts and Countries which they are  
 “ in Possession of till a definitive Reconcili-  
 “ ation of the two Sovereigns.

Art. II. of  
 Convent.  
 and Art. I.  
 Sep.

“ Concerning the Auxiliaries of the *Ha-*  
 “ *noverians*, they shall be sent back to their  
 “ Countries ; and their Separation and Dis-  
 “ persion shall be regulated betwixt the Court  
 “ of *France*, and the respective Sovereigns of  
 “ the said Troops, which shall not be ac-  
 “ counted Prisoners of War.”

It is known that the Right of War, how-  
 ever inflamed it be, does not totally extinguish  
 the Sentiments of Humanity betwixt Ene-  
 mies ; and among the least civilised Nations,  
 it is a received Custom religiously to observe  
 military Conventions made betwixt Generals.  
 Indeed, without a strict Observation of these  
 Kinds of Acts, the most unheard-of Cruelties  
 would be committed, and Mistrusts and Wars  
 be perpetuated ; and this is what renders  
 the Faith of Princes, in this Point, the most  
 sacred Tye subsisting among Sovereigns.

Thus the Execution of the Capitulation  
 of *Closter-Seven* was not only grounded on  
 the Laws of Nations and those of Humanity,  
 but it was further strengthened by the Word  
 of Honour of the Generals on both Sides,  
 given in the very Act itself, and before the  
 Count de *Lynar*, and by his *Danish* Majes-  
 ty's Guaranty accepted by the two Generals,  
 and drawn up in these Terms by that Mi-  
 nister himself.

Convent. of  
 the 8th of  
 September:

“ All the aforesaid Articles shall be faith-  
 “ fully executed in their Form and Tenor,  
 “ and under the Faith of the Guaranty of  
 his

“ his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, which  
 “ the underwritten Count de *Lynar*, his Mi-  
 “ nister, has engaged to procure.

“ The present Convention, or separate  
 “ Articles, equally made under his *Danish* Separate Ar-  
 ticles of the  
 “ Majesty's most express Guaranty, who, 10th of Sept.  
 “ am confident, will engage to insure its  
 “ full and intire Execution.

In fine, this Guaranty was again insured  
 by the Count de *Lynar*'s Declaration, in  
 his Letter of the 28th of *September*, the  
 Conclusion of which is in these Terms.

“ The Duke de *Richelieu* having been  
 “ pleased to accept of this Plan, in order  
 “ to transmit it to his most Christian Ma-  
 “ jesty. I shall send it both to *Copenhagen*,  
 “ and to his Royal Highness the Duke of  
 “ *Cumberland*; and in a very little Time  
 “ the Intentions of both Courts may be  
 “ known, and Matters brought to a Con-  
 “ clusion. In the mean Time, and till a  
 “ more particular Agreement be made, it  
 “ speaks of itself, that the Convention of  
 “ the 10th shall remain in its Force and  
 “ Tenor, as the two Generals of the Ar-  
 “ mies have promised on their Words of Ho-  
 “ nour, and his *Danish* Majesty has declared  
 “ that he will guaranty it.”

Besides, the Elector of *Hanover* had without  
 Delay reaped all the great Advantages which  
 the Capitulation could procure to him. After  
 this, it was not to be imagined that the Prince  
 should at once go about to break the most  
 sacred Ties both in the Society of Sovereigns  
 and in that of Men.

In



In the Confidence which the Marshal de *Richelieu* thought he owed to so many respectable Securities, as soon as the Limits of the two Armies had been settled, he left but few Troops in the Duchy of *Bremen*, and with the Remainder marched away for *Halberstadt*, with the Design, as before noticed, by the Celerity of his Operations to hasten the Evacuation of *Saxony*, and the Restoration of the Peace of *Germany*.

The King, such was his Zeal for his Allies and for the Empire, approved of the Marshal de *Richelieu*'s Conduct, and to strengthen the Capitulation proposed the adding of some Explications, which should so clearly fix its Meaning, as to obviate any Misinterpretations. These Explications were of the following Tenor.

“ 1. That the Cessation of Hostilities should last during the whole Time of the present War.

“ 2. That the *Hanoverian* Troops which were to go on the other Side of the *Elbe* into the Duchy of *Lawenburgh*, should not come out of it, and, together with the Troops remaining on this Side, should not commit any Hostility neither against the King, nor against his Allies; and that the *French* Troops likewise should not commit any Hostilities against them.

“ 3. That no *English* Troops should be admitted into the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*.

“ 4. That the Troops, both the *Hanoverians* and those of the Auxiliaries, should  
“ not

“ not serve during the present War, either  
 “ against the King, or against his Allies,  
 “ nor join those of the King of *England*, nor  
 “ those of his Allies.”

Had there on the Side of the Court of *Hanover* been the same good Faith as on the King's Side, these *Explications* would have met with no Difficulty.

The Sense they offer had been contained in the Conventions of the 8th and 10th of *September*, either in equivalent Terms, or by a natural Inference; and so just were they, that the Count de *Lynar*, to whom they were delivered, judged them to be the true Meaning in which the Convention had been understood, and the Court of *Copenhagen* was of the same Opinion; in Reality, if the Duration of the Armistice be not explicitly stipulated in the first Article of the Convention, which only expresses that *Hostilities shall cease on both Sides*, it will be found to have been supplied by Article III. of which the Tenor is as follows.

“ The King's Troops shall remain in the  
 “ Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, till a definitive Reconciliation of the two Sovereigns;  
 “ and the *Hanoverian* Troops remaining in  
 “ *Stade* and its Environs, shall not commit  
 “ any Hostilities against the *French*, nor the  
 “ *French* Troops against them.

The Contents of this Article fixes the Meaning of Article I. and a manifest Result of it is, that the Suspension of Arms was to last on both Sides till the definitive Reconciliation, that is, to the End of the War.

The

The second Condition of the Explications is contained in the first Article of the Convention. The general and unlimited Clause of the Cessation of *Hostilities* on both Sides being stipulated therein, there could be no Exception for the Troops which were to pass over into the Duchy of *Lunenburgh*.

The Requisition of the third Explication is drawn from the very Sense of the Convention. Had the *Hanoverians* admitted *English* Troops, it could have been to no other End than to hinder the *French* from remaining in the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and from keeping the Posts and Countries in the Possession of which, by the Terms of the Capitulation, they were to continue: In a Word, to break the Suspension of Arms, and renew *Hostilities*. Thus the said Convention would have become illusory, contrary to the Intention of the contracting Parties, which according to Article I. was, *That Hostilities should cease on both Sides till the definitive Reconciliation of the two Sovereigns*, and that the Articles of this Convention, as lower down is expressly stipulated, should be faithfully executed according to their Form and Tenor.

As to the fourth Explication, the Meaning of it is taken from Articles I. II. and III. of the Convention of the 8th, and from the first separate Article of the 10th of *September*. In one of these Articles it is specified, that *Hostilities should cease on both Sides*; and as the General of the *Hanoverians*, in stipulating for his Troops and for those of his Allies, had, in that Article, made no Exception for these,



they were certainly included with the *Hanoverians* in the Clause of the Cessation of Hostilities on both Sides ; and the more as it was the Condition which saved both the one and the other from being totally destroyed. By virtue of the other Articles, the said auxiliary Troops were to be sent back, each Corps to its respective Country ; and as to the Conditions of their *Separation and Dispersion*, they were to be settled betwixt France and the Sovereigns of the said Troops.

Thus the King of himself, and in virtue of the Capitulation, might require this fourth Explication relatively to the *Hanoverians* and their Auxiliaries. The Demand of these Explanations are fully warranted by former Experience.

The Advantage was common to both Sides. All that remained was a more solid Assurance of the Performance of the Capitulation ; and a Refusal of this could have proceeded only from an Ill-will. Besides, the *French* General having so readily granted the Explications and Additions desired of him, after the Convention of the 8th of *September*, had a Right to require a Reciprocation from the *Hanoverian* General ; but the Court of *Hanover*, as will be shewn in the Sequel, having set about breaking the Capitulation, as soon as the Elector's Treasure and Troops were known to be safe, the Demand of these Explications was eluded, under various Pretences. At one Time it was for confounding with the Capitulation the Treatment of the Country of *Hanover*, of which no Men-

tion had been made in the Act; at another a Treaty of Neutrality was to be made, and new Conditions stipulated for the auxiliary Troops.

No. VI. It would be needless to display the several Artifices practised on this Occasion, as the Fate of the Explications required, ought not to have affected the Execution of the military Convention; besides the Justice of this Compact in itself, the respective Generals had bound themselves to it by their Word of Honour, as the Count de *Lynar* has observed in the Plan of Explication sent by him to the Marshal de *Richelieu* on the 28th of *September*. It being at full Length among the Vouchers, only the Passage relating to the Execution of the Convention need be inserted here. The very Terms of it are these.

“ In the mean Time, and till a more particular Agreement be made, it speaks of itself, that the Convention of the 10th shall remain in its Force and Tenor, as the two Generals of the Armies have promised on their Word of Honour, and as his *Danish* Majesty has declared that he will guaranty it.”

These Terms are so clear and precise, as to leave no Doubt, that the Execution of the Convention was independant of the Negotiation of the Explanations; and the Duke of *Cumberland*, convinced that all the Difficulties opposed to the Admission of them could not dispense him from observing the Capitulation, had Recourse to other Ways; and the Presence he took for not performing it was the Pro-

Proposal made by the King to the Landgrave of *Cassel*, to disarm his Troops.

This Pretence being the Basis of the Elector of *Hanover's* Justification, in the Manifesto of the Motives on which he renewed the War, and the same which the Court of *Cassel* has made use of for colouring its Ill-Will, it is thought of Importance to make known to all *Europe*, that this Pretence of the Elector, and of the Landgrave, was unjust; and that it even no longer subsisted after the 2d of *November*. But in order to this, it is necessary to enter into a Discussion of the Treatment of the Elector of *Hanover's* auxiliary Troops.

It has been seen by the Conditions of the Capitulation, that the *Cessation of Hostilities* relate as well to the auxiliary Troops as to the Hanoverian; that further, they were to be sent back into their Country; and that as to their Separation and Dispersion, the Court of France, and the respective Sovereigns were to settle it. Lastly, that they were not to be accounted as Prisoners of War.

The Duke of *Brunswic* foreseeing the general Rout of the allied Army, had, before the Convention of *Closter-Seven*, through the Mediation of the Court of *Vienna*, and the Intervention of that of *Denmark*, entered into a Negotiation with *France*, about the State of his Troops; and the Landgrave of *Cassel*, on Information of it, had caused to be asked of the King, the like Conditions as should be agreed on for the Duke.



It is not natural to trust a considerable Body of Troops, which submitted only from Fear; and it was no more than a common Precaution to remove the Means of hurting, when there is no Certainty of removing the Evil. On these Principles, the King required of the Duke of *Brunswic*, that his Troops should be disarmed; and that Prince's Minister, in virtue of his full Powers, signed, after the Convention of *Gloster-Seven*, that of *Vienna*, of the 20th of *September*, with the disarming Article, as it is proved by the annexed Copy of this Act, which has been since ratified by the Duke of *Brunswic*, without any Alteration.

No. VII.

The Landgrave was, at that Time, very far from having Principles different from those of the Duke, having formally asked of the King to be treated by him in the same Manner as that Prince; and in the Plan of Explication of the 28th of *September*, the Count de *Lynar* stipulating for that Prince declares (Art. III.) "That his Most Christian Majesty having signed with the Duke of *Brunswic* a Treaty for the State of his auxiliary Troops, the King's Equity appears concerned to allow the same Conditions to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*."

Yet when the King, in Consequence of the Convention of *Vienna*, required, that the *Hessian* Troops should be disarmed, that Prince, after consulting with the *Hanoverian* General, warmly objected against this Condition; and the Duke of *Cumberland* declared, the Proposal of disarming the *Hessians*  
to

to be contrary to the Capitulation, because it was stipulated, *that the auxiliary Troops should not be accounted Prisoners of War*; and that if the Marshal de Richelieu insisted on this Condition, he should think himself warranted not to abide by the Capitulation.

To demonstrate the Injustice and Duplicity of this Objection, both in the *Hanoverian* General, and the Landgrave, it is sufficient to attend to the Clauses of the Capitulation, relating to the Auxiliaries: The Terms of them, as already has been said, are, *That all Hostilities shall cease betwixt those Troops and the French; and that they shall be sent back to their Country, where they shall be placed and dispersed as shall be agreed betwixt the Court of France and their respective Sovereigns.*

From these Terms it evidently results, that the said Troops being dismissed and sent back into their Country, were disengaged from every Tye with the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*; that his General had no longer any Power over them; that it did not belong to him to alter their Destination; and that the King was at Liberty to agree with them about the Circumstances of their Separation and Dispersion, for the Security of his own Army.

This Truth, as will be proved hereafter, the *Hanoverian* Minister had authentically acknowledged, by sending Advice of the Convention of *Closter-Seven*, to the Sovereigns of the auxiliary Troops; they had notified to them, "that they were dismissed, and that they must

“ apply to *France* for negotiating the Conditions of the Treatment of their Troops.

It was in pursuance of the Confirmation of this Principle on the Part of the *Hanoverian* Ministers, that the Duke of *Brunswic* had caused to be signed by his Minister at *Vienna*, under the Mediation of the Empress-Queen, and by the good Offices of the King of *Denmark*, the Convention of the 20th of *September*, which stipulated the disarming, and afterwards received the Sanction of his Ratification.

Thus the only Condition which this *Hanoverian* General had a Right to require for the auxiliary Troops is, that they should not be accounted Prisoners of War; but, from this Condition, he could not insist that they should not be disarmed, the State of disarmed Troops being not at all equal to that of Troops made Prisoners of War; and this last Quality not the only one which admits of the Condition of laying down their Arms, though the contrary be asserted in the Manifesto of the Elector of *Hanover's* Motives. Betwixt the Condition of the one and the other there is a palpable Difference. Troops made Prisoners of War are strictly guarded; the Conqueror may send them to what Place he pleases, till the Prince has either exchanged or ransomed them; the other, on the contrary, are sent back to their own Country, where they may employ themselves in the Occupations of civil Life; they do not come under an Exchange or Ransom, and while they do not attempt any  
Thing



Thing contrary to their Engagements, the Conqueror has no further Power over them.

So that in saying that a Corps shall not be accounted Prisoners of War, this Article does not at all exclude that of laying down their Arms, in a Case where the Safety of the Army granting the Capitulation is concerned in the Disarming. Of this the last War affords an Instance the more striking, as being personal to the *Hessian* Troops.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, in 1745, made a Treaty with the Empress-Queen. The *Hessian* and *Palatine* auxiliary Troops in the Service of his Electoral Highness, were sent back into their Country, without being looked on as Prisoners of War; yet did the *Austrian* General cause both to lay down their Arms; and the Elector of *Bavaria* did not think this Disarming acquitted him from the Engagements contracted by the Treaty of *Fuessen*, and the *Hessians* and *Palatines* returned into their Countries without conceiving themselves authorized to break such Conditions of the Treaty as related to them.

Such are the Principles on which the Duke of *Brunswic* has negotiated his Convention, and come into the Disarmament. From this Detail follow two Consequences equally manifest: One, that the Landgrave having asked the same Conditions as should be agreed on with that Prince, could not with any Justice refuse them; the other, that the threatening of the *Hanoverian* General, under this Pretext, to break the Capitulation was every Way unjust.

No. VIII.  
and IX.

That is not all; of this very Pretext they were afterwards deprived, by the King's Complacency in desisting from the Conditions of the *Hessians* being disarmed. Pursuant to this, the Marshal de *Richelieu*, in virtue of his full Powers, gave on the 2d of *November*, his Word of Honour to the Count de *Donop*, Minister from *Cassel*, that the Landgrave's Troops should not be disarmed; of this, at the same time, he acquainted the Count de *Lynar*, Minister of *Denmark*, and even made a formal Declaration of it by his Letters of the 9th of the same Month, to the Landgrave of *Cassel*, and to Baron *Zastrow*, who after the Duke of *Cumberland's* Departure, had taken the Command of the *Hanoverian* Troops. Concerning which, one cannot avoid exposing the Assurance with which, in the Manifesto of the Elector of *Hanover's* Motives; it is affirmed, "That *France* never  
" would recede from the Disarmament of  
" the auxiliary Troops, and that it has only  
" very lately softened its Language on this  
" Head." It has just been shewn, that so early as the 2d of *November*, the Marshal de *Richelieu* had signified, that the King gave up the Disarmament; and further on, it will be proved, that the *Hanoverian* General acknowledged in his Letter of the 14th, that the *French* General had informed him of it on the 9th. It will be farther proved by the Duke of *Brunswic's* Letter of the 27th of *November*, that, though the Convention of the 20th of *September* stipulated the Disarmament of his Troops, the King had been pleased

pleased to desist from it, at the same Time as for the Landgrave of *Hesse*; and from these Proofs it will be easy to judge what Credit is to be given to the Facts which are affirmed with most Assurance by the Court of *Hanover*.

It is manifest that the Difficulty raised on Account of the Disarmament being removed, the March of the Auxiliaries of *Hanover*, in order to return to their Countries, could not be any longer retarded or hindered; and that no Pretext remained to the *Hanoverian* General, for not executing the Convention of *Closter-Seven*.

Neither was it the Proposal of disarming the *Hessians*, which was the real Cause of the affected Delay of the Execution of this Act; but the Plot formed betwixt the *Hanoverians* and the Landgrave, to temporise till it could be violated with Success.

No sooner were the Troops and Treasure of the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover* secured, than that Prince's Ministers were wholly taken up with reuniting in concert with the King of *Prussia*, the League which had been dissipated by the Efforts of the *French* Army, and with turning against the King the Effects of his Generosity. They took Measures for engaging the Landgrave's Troops, and for compelling those of *Brunswic* to break the Capitulation, again to take up Arms against the King's Troops, as soon as their Distance, or the Disposition of their Winter Quarters, or the Circumstance of some Check happening to *France*, or to its



Allies, should offer a favourable Opportunity. This is a Truth not only attested by Facts, but also by the Answer already quoted, of the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*, to the King of *Prussia*'s Reproaches on the Report of a Negotiation, by which the *Hanoverian* Troops were to remain inactive. This Answer being of the 16th of *September*, consequently a little posterior to the Capitulation, it proves the Design of breaking it to have been conceived at the Signature of it, and clearly explains the Cause of the several Pretences made use of on the Side of the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*, for eluding the Execution of the Act. It is not thought out of Place again to insert here the Passage of that Answer, in which that Prince formally assures, " That he was determined steadily to  
 " concert with the King of *Prussia*, the  
 " most effectual Means for disappointing the  
 " iniquitous and oppressive Designs of their  
 " common Enemies; and that his *Prussian*  
 " Majesty might assure himself, that he  
 " would continue religiously to fulfil his  
 " Engagements with him, and to support  
 " him with Vigour and Firmness."

The Proofs of this steady Concert soon became manifested by Facts. Whilst the Marshal de *Richlieu* relied on the Faith of an Act so sacred as the Capitulation of *Gloster-Seven*, the *Hanoverians* were raising Difficulties of every Kind for not executing it, and daily committed some Breach of it, which they endeavoured to cover with some specious Pretences for deceiving the *French General*,

neral, till they thought themselves in a Condition to violate it openly, and with Impunity.

The *Hanoverian* General, from Day to Day delayed sending beyond the *Elbe* the Part of the Troops which was to go into the Duchy of *Lawenburg*; and to disculpate himself, as likewise of other Points still remaining unperformed, he alledged the Pretence of the Disarmament, the Weakness of which has been just demonstrated. The *Hanoverian* Troops, in order to draw towards *Harbourg*, were successively transgressing the Limits prescribed by the Capitulation; and their General gave Assurances, that it was by no Means with any hostile Design, but only for the Convenience of subsisting his Men, and the Extension of his Quarters: Yet these he was not to extend, without the King's or his General's Leave, the Necessity of which was allowed by the Duke of *Cumberland* himself, by stipulating in Act III. of the Convention, that he reserved to himself the negotiating betwixt the Courts for the Extension of his Quarters.

The Landgrave of *Hesse*, on his Side, in Concert with the *Hanoverians*, even after the King had been pleased to recede from the Disarmament, continued advancing his Troops, with Artillery, towards *Harbourg*, without having asked the *French* General's Passports, as he was obliged.

But this was not yet sufficient for the *Hanoverians*. Not satisfied with having engaged the Landgrave to violate the Capitulation,  
and

and to violate it themselves, they forcibly hindered the Duke of *Brunswic* from putting it in Execution. This Prince, who abhorred the Perfidy carrying on under his Eyes, and who was for faithfully executing the Capitulation and the Convention concluded in Consequence of it with his Minister at *Vienna*, had ordered his General to bring back his Troops into his Country ; but when the latter was for executing the Order of the Duke his Master, the *Hanoverian* General caused him to be put under Arrest, and his Troops to be hemmed in by the *Hessians* to detain them ; and forcibly associated them in the Infraction of an Act the most sacred among Sovereigns.

At length, the ill Success of the Battle of *Rosbach*, and the Marshal de *Richelieu* having, on the Faith of the Armistice, put his Troops into Winter Quarters, spiring up the Enemies of *France* and the Empire, the *Hanoverians* began to shew their Ill-Will more openly. In Conjunction with the *Hessians*, they made forced Marches to *Harbourg*, in order to lay Siege to it, and caused the *Hessians* with open Force to dislodge a *French* Detachment placed at *Bremerworde*, within the Limits which had been settled, pursuant to the Acts concluded at *Closter-Seven*.

The Marshal de *Richelieu* writ to M. de *Zastrow*, asking the Reason of such an absolute Breach, and to know what might be depended on with regard to the Fate of the Convention. The Letters written on both Sides are annexed hereto ; and the Reasons alledged

No. VIII.  
IX. X. and  
XI.



alleged by the *Hanoverian* General being the same with those published in the Elector's Manifesto, one Confutation serves for both. Here follow those contained in the *Hanoverian* General's Letters, dated 14 and 21 of November.

“ Your Excellency, says he in the former, M. de Zaf-  
 “ will allow me with all due Respect to re- *trouw's An-*  
 “ present to you on my Side, that I cannot *swer of the*  
 “ absolutely agree with you, that the Article *14th of No-*  
 “ of disarming the *Hessian* Troops, which *vember.*  
 “ your Excellency does me the Honour to in-  
 “ form me is now dropped, is the only Point,  
 “ on which at present is to depend the Exe-  
 “ cution or Non-Execution of the above-  
 “ mentioned Convention of *Gloster-Seven.*  
 “ The same ignominious Proposal was  
 “ extended to the Troops of *Brunswic*, and  
 “ till now warmly insisted on, the Seizure  
 “ of the Castle of *Schartzfeld*, the Deten-  
 “ tion of the Prisoners of War belonging  
 “ to the King's Troops, the forcible car-  
 “ rying off Part of the Magazines, which  
 “ had been solemnly reserved, the enormous  
 “ Exactions in all his Majesty's Dominions  
 “ pushed on after the Conclusion of the  
 “ abovementioned Conventions, with more  
 “ Vehemence and Severity than even before;  
 “ all these Facts, to which might be added,  
 “ an Enumeration of many more equally  
 “ offensive, and all Facts of public Noto-  
 “ riety, to me, with Concern I say it, seem  
 “ to furnish the most legal Reasons for au-  
 “ thorizing the King to account himself dis-  
 “ charged from all Obligations which his  
 “ Majesty

“ Majesty might have been under from that  
 “ Convention, of which your Excellency  
 “ claims the Performance, even though that  
 “ Convention had not been in itself ac-  
 “ counted to be void and cancelled, as if it  
 “ had never been made, from the Moment  
 “ his Most Christian Majesty was pleased  
 “ positively to declare, that he would not hear  
 “ of, nor hearken to any Negotiation, for a  
 “ definitive Accommodation offered on our  
 “ Side ; an Object which yet was the *Basis*,  
 “ *Scope*, and the very *Essence* of the Armi-  
 “ stice which had been concluded.

“ Those so important Considerations hav-  
 “ ing laid me under a Necessity of dispatch-  
 “ ing an Express to the King, for his Ma-  
 “ jesty's further Orders, your Excellency  
 “ will of yourself judge, that all I can do  
 “ at present, is to leave Things in the Posi-  
 “ tion they are in.

“ I thought, my Lord, that in Duty to  
 “ myself, and to the Dignity of the Com-  
 “ mand with which I am honoured, I should  
 “ give your Excellency these Informations,  
 “ in order to prevent the disfavoured Ideas  
 “ which you seem inclined to conceive of  
 “ the *Good Faith*, and the *Justice* of the  
 “ *Principles*, which I shall always pride my-  
 “ self in making the Rule of my Conduct.

“ Yet I must still add further, that I by  
 “ no Means intend to proceed to a Re-  
 “ newal of Hostilities of any Kind against  
 “ the *French* Troops ; and that I have again  
 “ issued to the Commanders of ours strict  
 “ Orders to abstain from them, and to use  
 “ all

“ all possible Precaution for avoiding and re-  
 “ moving every Occasion, which might give  
 “ Rise to any disagreeable Event, were it  
 “ only fortuitously, or by an unlucky Acci-  
 “ dent.

“ On this Account, I hope from your  
 “ Excellency's Equity, that you will not  
 “ place in the Category of Hostilities, the  
 “ Measures which I shall shortly be obliged  
 “ to take for the Extension of my Troops,  
 “ whom by keeping any longer in Tents,  
 “ would be exposing them wretchedly to  
 “ perish by the Cold, and the Injuries of the  
 “ Weather; Measures which, my Lord, I  
 “ take on me to say, have from your Side  
 “ been rendered necessary, by obliging us  
 “ to keep together the main Body of our  
 “ Army, for sheltering from Insult of any  
 “ Kind, the several Bodies which have  
 “ been and still are threatened to be dis-  
 “ armed.”

As to the Hostilities committed with open  
 Force against the *French* Detachment placed  
 at *Bremerworde*, M. de *Zastrow*, in his Let-  
 ter of the 21st of *November*, endeavours thus  
 to justify them. “ I have had the Honour  
 “ to advise your Excellency, that the Safety  
 “ and Subsistence of my Troops, would  
 “ shortly lay me under a Necessity of alter-  
 “ ing their Position.

“ I had in consequence ordered the *Hef-*  
 “ *sian* Troops to move to *Bremerworde*; yet  
 “ without committing the least Hostility  
 “ against the slender *French* Garrison there,  
 “ hoping, that as the Troops have been  
 “ quietly



“ quietly together at *Seven*, they might be so  
 “ at *Bremerwerde*.

“ The Commanding Officer there has  
 “ not thought fit to second my Intentions.  
 “ He immediately put under Arrest an Offi-  
 “ cer, who was carrying my Orders to the  
 “ *Hessian* General, and by refusing to open  
 “ the Gates, and allowing Passage to some  
 “ light Troops, which I had sent before, he  
 “ forced them to take what he might hand-  
 “ somely have granted.

“ So precise were my Orders, that no  
 “ Misfortune has happened on either Side ;  
 “ yet I was willing to acquaint your Excel-  
 “ lency of this Accident, to obviate the con-  
 “ trary Reports which might be made to you  
 “ of it.”

A slight Discussion of these two Letters will shew the frivolity of the Pretexs made use of by M. de *Zastrow*, and inserted in the Manifesto of the Elector of *Hanover*'s Motives for vindicating the Breach of the Capitulation.

1. The Disarmament of the *Hessian* Troops, at the Time, when M. de *Zastrow*'s Writing could no longer be a Cause for the Breach of the Convention of *Closter-Seven*, as he was informed that the King had desisted from it.

As to disarming the Troops of *Brunswic*, the Duke had agreed on it with the King, by a formal Act ; and the *Hannoverian* General had no Manner of Right to oppose it.

No. XIII.

Of this Truth, the Duke himself has given such an authentic Testimony in the Letter which he writ on the 27th of *November* to Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswic*, that  
 nothing

nothing can be better than to transcribe here the Passage which relates to this Article.

“ As to my Troops, you are welcome to see what I have written on that Head to the *Hanoverian* Ministry. The Duke of *Cumberland*, by the Convention of *Gloster-Seven*, dismissed them, and sent them away; the said Ministry acquainted me with this Convention as obligatory; the *Rout of the March has been settled: An Incident caused them to halt: When the Obstacle is removed, they are to continue their March.* The Court of *Hanover* will no longer be bound by the Convention; whilst I not only accepted it on their Word, but have also in Conformity to their Instructions, negotiated at *Versailles* and *Vienna*.

“ After all this it is required, that I should contradict myself, break my Word, and totally ruin my Territories, and my Honour. Could you know your Brother in such Procedures? It is true that I have, as you say, sacrificed every thing, or rather I have been sacrificed. The only Thing remaining to me is my Honour; and in the dreadful Contrast of our Situations, I pity us both, you and myself, that it should be from you, my dear Brother, that I receive the cruel Advice to give up my Honour. I cannot listen to it; what I have promised, I cannot retract; my Troops therefore must return home, agreeably to what the Duke of *Cumberland* and the *Hanoverian* Ministry stipulated with regard to me in the strongest

“strongest Manner. I fear the true Circumstances of Things are concealed from you.”

From all the preceding Proofs it is clearly seen, that the disarming Proposal did not in any Manner justify the *Hanoverian* General to break the Capitulation; that the King having desisted from it both with regard to the Duke and with regard to the Landgrave, this pretended Grievance no longer existed; that consequently, this was not the Motive which kept the *Hanoverian* Army encamped; that, on the contrary, it was only a frivolous Pretext, and of which the little Reality was known to the *Hanoverian* General, at the very Time when he affirms, that it was the true Cause of the Motions of his Army. Those same Proofs further demonstrate, that M. de *Zastrow* had no Right to hinder the Troops of *Brunswic* from complying with the Duke's Order to return to his Country; and that the Violence put on them was not only unjust, and contrary to the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*, but also to the *Germanic* Constitutions, the Treaties of *Westphalia*, the Liberty of the States of the Empire, and to the Honour of a Prince, who, besides being one of the most considerable Princes of *Germany*, is the Eldest of the House of *Brunswic*.

2. The Seizure of the Castle of *Schartzfeld*, and the other Grievances specified in M. de *Zastrow*'s Letter of the 14th, could not authorize the *Hanoverians* to break the Capitulation. It was only betwixt the two Armies



mies that the Truce was made. The *French*, by virtue of the Capitulation, remained Masters of all the Countries, of which they were in possession before that Epocha. Nothing was stipulated for the Castle of *Schartzfeld*, nor for the Restitution of Prisoners. No Mention is made in the Capitulation of the Treatment of the conquered Countries. The King of *Prussia*, who has no Right to the Dominions of the Elector of *Saxony*, and whom all the World allows to be the Aggressor of that Prince, arbitrarily disposes of the Revenues of his Dominions; and this the King of *England* not only approves, but supports his Cause with an armed Force. With how much greater Right can the King dispose of the Revenues of the Dominions of *Hanover*, which his Majesty possesses by the Right of Conquest; the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*, having towards him been the Aggressor, both as King and Elector? The sole End of the Capitulation was to save the *Hanoverian* Troops, and those of their Allies, from the fatal Destruction which they had to fear; and by *France* it has been too faithfully observed. The Facts exhibited in M. de *Zastrow's* Letter, did not exist till after the Infractions of the Convention committed by the *Hanoverians*; and the reasonable Mistrust which they naturally inspired, has imparted a Legality to the Measures subsequently taken.

Besides, till then no Complaint had been made; and had the *Hanoverians* believed that they had Grounds for making Complaints,

plaints, it was the Subject of an Explication, and not a Cause for the Rupture of the Convention, unless after the Complaints had appeared just, due Satisfaction had been denied.

M. de Zastrow's Letter.

3. Nothing is so contrary to Verisimilitude and Truth as the Argument adduced by M. de Zastrow, and made use of in the Manifesto of the Motives, that the Convention was to be accounted void, cancelled, and as if it had never been made, because the King would not listen to a definitive Accommodation; that this was the Object which had been the *Basis*, the *Scope*, and the *Essence* of the Armistice concluded; and that it is the Nature of every provisional Armistice immediately to enter on Negotiations of Peace.

Manifesto of the Motives.

The Scope and Motive of the Capitulation is to be sought in the Capitulation itself, and not in the Conceptions of those who have violated it. Let any one cast an Eye on the Preamble, and it will be seen, that in the Capitulation the only Thing in question was, "to prevent the Countries of *Bremen* and *Verden* from being any longer the Theatre of War, and to save the Effusion of Blood betwixt the two Armies, ready to dispute with each other the Possession of it."

Neither do the Articles of the Capitulation import any Thing of making the Proposal of a definitive Accommodation the *Basis*, the *Scope*, and the *Essence* of this Act; it is said at the End of Article III. "that the French Troops shall remain in the other Parts of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* till a  
"defi-

“definitive Reconciliation of the two Sovereigns;” but it is not thought that the *Hanoverians* will absurdly pretend to make this Clause to imply an Engagement on the Part of *France* to come into Proposals of Accommodation without the Concurrence of its Allies, and without waiting for the Execution of the Convention. It is clear that the Expression of definitive Reconciliation is here used only as the Term of the Possession of *Bremen* and *Verden* by the *French*, at whatever Time, or by whatever Means this definitive Reconciliation should happen; it is the very same Thing as if it had been stipulated, that the *French* should remain in Possession of these Countries till the Peace.

What is more; the Duke of *Cumberland* would not have said a Word of any such Condition at making the Capitulation; he knew that his Majesty had antecedently refused treating with him about the Neutrality of *Hanover*, unless it was jointly with the Allies of *France*; he would have apprehended that by this Proposal the Convention which he was so much concerned and so eager for obtaining, would have been rejected.

All the World knows that it is not at all the Essence or Nature of a provisional Armistice immediately to enter on Negotiations of Peace, and of this History affords several Instances.

During the Armistice there is a perfect Liberty of admitting or refusing Proposals of Peace, and the Will of one of the Parties in this Respect, cannot bind the Will of the other.

The



The King's Rejection of the Proposals of Accommodation made by the Duke of *Cumberland*, either before or after the Convention, can be considered only as a Proof of his Majesty's good Faith. His Answer has always been, that he would hearken to no Proposals but in concert with his Allies : but that would not answer the Drift of the *Hanoverians*, who wanted to set on Foot a particular Negotiation, only to sow Division betwixt *France* and its Allies.

Besides, how could the King have agreed to enter into a Negotiation for a definitive Accommodation, before any Part of the *Hanoverians* had put themselves in a Way to fulfil the Measures contained in the Capitulation.

Were one obliged to come into a definitive Accommodation before the Conditions of an Armistice should be fulfilled, there would never be any Security for the Execution of such an Act. The Conformity to an Armistice may indeed procure an Acquiescence to Proposals of Peace, but the Non-performance of it must always retard it.

Thus does every Thing concur to prove, that the Injury which the *Hanoverians* would make, of the Refusal of their Proposals, for vindicating their Fallacy relating to the Convention, is a mere Invention on their Side; and that this Pretext, as declared above, is as contrary to Truth as to Verisimilitude.

4. It cannot but be to the Point to set forth here the several Assurances given by M. de *Zastrow* in his Letters, with a View, to the

the very last, of deceiving the Vigilance of the *French General*, concerning the Motions which the *Hanoverians* had made, and were preparing to make, that they might break the Capitulation with Impunity.

“ Yet must I add, that I by no Means intend to proceed to the Renewal of any Hostilities against the Troops of *France*. On this Account I hope from your Excellency’s Equity, that you will not place in the Category of Hostilities the Measures which I shall shortly be obliged to take for the Extension of my Troops, whom, on account of the advanced Season, it is impossible to leave any longer encamped in Tents.”

More precise Assurances of having no Design to renew Hostilities could not be given. It is the Language of good Faith itself; yet has Experience proved, that these Assurances were given only to deceive the *French General*; but the last Strain in *M. de Zastrow’s* Letter must not be forgot; it is this:

“ I thought, my Lord, that in Duty to myself, and to the Dignity of the Command with which I am honoured, I should give your Excellency these Intimations for preventing the disfavoured Ideas which you seem inclined to conceive of the *good Faith* and the *Justice of the Principles* which I shall always pride myself to make the Rule of my Conduct.”

It is thought needless to give these Assurances the Appellations they deserve; they characterise themselves; that only one plain  
Obser-

Observation shall be made. If a Behaviour utterly contrary to what is most respectable both among Sovereigns and among Men, supported by the most frivolous Pretexts, and the most fallacious Assurances, be what is called at *Hanover*, *Principles of good Faith and Justice*, it must be allowed every where else to bear another Name; and that to inform the Public of such Principles is highly proper, that it may not be misled with regard to the *Hanoverian* Practice of the most sacred Rules of Honour and good Faith.

As to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, his Behaviour deserves a particular Discussion. No Body is ignorant that the King omitted nothing to preserve that Prince from the Misfortune into which he has been drawn by the Enemies of *France* and of the Empire. His Majesty, before the Beginning of the unjust War which the Elector of *Hanover* has made on him, offered a Neutrality to the Landgrave, who chose rather to join his Arms to those of the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*, for fighting the *French*, and supporting, Sword in Hand, the Cause of the Infractor of the public Peace, which has been condemned by the Empire.

When the *Hanoverian* General, in virtue of the Convention of *Glöster-Sveen*, had dismissed the Auxiliary Troops, in order to their being sent back and dispersed in their Countries, the Landgrave knowing that the Duke of *Brunswic* had begun a Negotiation for the Treatment of his Troops and of his Country, asked immediately, and likewise



wise by the Minister of *Denmark* caused to be asked of the King, the same Conditions as should be agreed on with the Duke, and this his Majesty granted. Afterwards this Prince proposed to the King a Treaty of Subsidies for his Troops, to enter into his Service and Pay, to which his Majesty also consented.

But whilst under this Negotiation the Landgrave apparently shewed a Disposition to attach himself to *France*, he was in reality uniting himself with the new League, which the Court of *Hanover* had formed against the King and the Empire; so that from this Prince *France* has only met with unwarrantable Difficulties; and he has followed the *Hanoverians* in all the several Infractions of the Capitulation, till the Moment that, in concert with them, he openly broke it.

For justifying a Behaviour so little regular, the Landgrave has pretended, that he did not offer the King a Treaty of Subsidies; he has alledged the Proposal of the Disarmament, the Rigour with which his Country has been treated, and the *British* Ministry's threatening to discontinue the Subsidies, unless he again took Arms with the *Hanoverians*.

As to the first Point, that the Landgrave made to the King a Proposal of a Treaty of Subsidies, it cannot be better demonstrated than by inserting here a Copy of the Proposal which this Prince caused to be transmitted to the Count de *Bernis*, Minister for foreign Affairs, by the Minister of *Deux-Ponts*, who was to correspond with him, and which the latter had communicated to Count *Wedel-*

*fryes*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Denmark*, and to Baron *Scheffer*, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Crown of *Sweden*.

It has been above so fully proved, that the Landgrave's Complaint about the Disarmament was unjust, and that it had even been extinguished by the Marshal de *Richelieu's* Declaration, in the King's Name, of his desisting from it. To add any Thing further would be superfluous.

As to the Landgrave's Complaints about the Treatment of his Country, they do not appear at all better grounded. It has been seen, that the Capitulation made no Mention of this Object, so that this Prince was not at all authorized to claim any Exemption from Contributions, Winter-Quarters, furnishing of Forage, &c. except in case of a particular Convention made by the King with him: As no such existed, the Landgrave having taken Party with the King's Enemy, and the Infractor of the public Peace and his Adherents, his Country was to be subject to the Rights of War; and the King could not avoid securing for his Troops the Winter-Quarters, Forages, Subsistances, Carriages, &c. which had been already settled, as otherwise his Majesty's Finances would have sustained a considerable Loss, and to no Purpose.

Further, it is affirmed, that the Landgrave might have changed his Situation, and that of his Country. The Marshal had, on the 2d of *November*, caused him to be assured, that his Troops would not be disarmed, and had

had offered him advantageous Conditions for the Treaty of Union and Subsidies, which he himself had sought; but the Landgrave was determined to expose himself to fresh Misfortunes, by uniting himself to the new League, which the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, was forming against the King and his Allies, and against the Safety of the Empire. In consequence whereof he has proceeded, in concert with the *Hanoverians*, to violate the Capitulation, and his Troops were the Instrument of the Violence committed on those of the Duke of *Brunswic*, by forcibly retaining them, in order for compelling them to concur against their Inclinations in the Completion of the Perfidiousness of the *Hanoverians*.

Again, the Landgrave has complained of the Want of Discipline in the *French* Troops; and to this Article it is answered, that if any Disorder of this Kind has happened, it is certainly against the King's Intentions; all *Europe* knows the Goodness of his Heart, and he can never be charged with having unjustly authorized any Violence. Accordingly, no sooner was his Majesty informed of the Causes of Complaint from the Landgrave and some other States, than he issued the strictest Orders, and took the best Measures that his Troops might observe the most exact Discipline; and he will for the future take the greatest Care that his Orders be executed.

The last Reason made use of by the Landgrave for justifying himself, renders him



inexcusable; the Marshal de *Richelieu*, as above is noticed, had in the Beginning of the Month of *November* notified to him, that the King desisted from the Disarmament of his Troops; and this Prince in his Answer, which is of the 16th of the same Month, and a Copy of it, which is under No. XV, pretends, notwithstanding this Desistance, to disculpate himself from having broken the Capitulation, because *England* had declared to him, “ That the Convention of *Closter-Seven* “ being concluded without the Participation “ of the *British* Ministry, it could not affect “ his Engagement with them; and that on “ his refusing his Troops to be disposed of “ by his *Britannic* Majesty, they should hold “ themselves discharged from the reciprocal “ Obligations of the Treaty.”

How weak such a Pretext is, appears at first Sight. The Duke of *Cumberland*, Commander in general of the *Hanoverian* Army, had dismissed the auxiliary Troops. He had formally stipulated in the Capitulation, that they should be sent back into their Country; and that as to the Separation or Dispersion of them, it should be settled betwixt *France* and the Sovereigns of those Troops; in consequence of which, the Rout which they were to observe had been regulated in concert among the respective Generals; and the *Hanoverian* Ministers had declared to those Sovereigns, that the Convention was obligatory; that they were to execute it; and that as to the Particulars of the Separation and Dispersion of those Troops, they should, agree-

agreeably to the Capitulation, apply to the Court of *France*. Every Thing advanced here is confirmed both by the Capitulation itself, and the Duke of *Brunswic*'s Letter to Prince *Ferdinand* his Brother, and to the *Hanoverian* Ministers, which will be mentioned in the Sequel.

Had the Consent of the Court of *Great-Britain* been necessary to this Convention, the Duke of *Cumberland* was too much of an *Englishman* not to have procured it before he concluded the Convention; and the Ministers of *Hanover* would never have dared to take upon them to declare to the Landgrave and the Duke, that the Convention was obligatory, and that they were to execute it; but both Parties knew too well that in War Auxiliaries do not depend on the Will of him who pays them, and that Conventions made betwixt Generals in Cases of Events, do not stand in need of a Ratification, and are the Law which these Troops are to follow.

Thus the Court of *England*, who had not, nor could have any Concern about the Treaty of Capitulation, had no Manner of Right to annul the Conditions of this Act, on the Supposition that it had been concluded without its Participation.

The Elector of *Hanover*, even in the Manifesto of his Motives, makes no Mention of this Want of Consent for justifying his Behaviour; he on the contrary affirms, that  
 “ he would have kept the Capitulation,  
 “ if *France* had not too visibly manifested  
 “ a formal Design of entirely ruining his  
 “ Army and his Dominions.”

Thus has the Elector himself acknowledged, that the Want of the *British* Ministry's Consent was not a Reason for invalidating the Convention.

The *Hanoverians* are even concerned that such a Pretence should not gain Credit in the World; were it so, neither Peace nor Truce is to be made with them or their Auxiliaries, as for breaking them they would always have a Subterfuge ready, by alledging, that such Acts had been made without the Participation of the Court of *England*, which pays them.

Besides, how should it be possible, that a Convention made by the Son of the King of *Great-Britain*, concerning the War in *Germany*, which had in a great Measure been undertaken for the Success of the War of the *English* against *France*, and who was invested with his full Powers for a Peace, or any Accommodation, either Definitive or Preliminary, should have been concluded without the Participation of the King his Father, as King of *England*.

However that be, the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven* was independant of *England*; the Landgrave's Troops, by virtue of that Act, had no longer any Tye with the King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*, as they had been dismissed by the Commander-general to be sent back into their Country. Thus the *British* Ministry's Threatenings about the Cessation of the Subsidies were foreign to the Capitulation, and could not authorize the Landgrave to violate such a solemn Act, and



and to lend his Troops for hindering those of *Brunswic* from performing it.

Again, these Threatenings should have made the less Impression on the Landgrave, as in the Consent which the King had given to his Offer of a Treaty of Subsidies, he had a Compensation for what he might lose from *England*.

Further, the Desistance from the Disarming Condition deprived him of every Pretence of failing in the Convention; consequently he was free to satisfy, at the same Time, the Sentiments of Honour and Interest; and it could be only a determined Ill-Will on his Side, which has induced him to prefer to this Choice, that of being the Accomplice and Victim of the most detestable Perfidy which ever existed. A Contrast of the Duke of *Brunswic's* Behaviour with that of the Landgrave, in the same Situation, will shew in a still stronger Light the Injustice of that Prince's Proceedings towards the King.

The Duke of *Brunswic* thought it unworthy of that Honour and good Faith, which should be the Rule of the Actions of Princes, to refuse executing the Convention of *Closter-Seven*; and though the *Hanoverian* Ministers, after notifying to him the Capitulation as obligatory, have since sought to prevail on him to break it, under Pretence that the Proposal of the Disarmament was unjust, he never would yield to their Sollicitations. This Proposal appeared to him an Incident, to be decided between the Court of *France*.

and the Sovereigns of the auxiliary Troops ; and as his Minister had signed the Disarmament admitted by the Convention of the 20th of *September*, he would have submitted to it, had not the *Hanoverian* General opposed the Return of his Troops, alledging, that the Decision of that Difficulty was to be waited for. But when he knew that the King had been pleased to recede from that Condition, he made it a Law to himself to execute the Convention without Delay. So early as the 14th of *November*, he sent Orders to Baron *Imhoff*, Commander of his Troops, to bring them back into their Country, in order to be separated and dispersed ; and the open Force made use of by the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians*, has not been able to extort from him his Consent to the Infringement of the Capitulation.

Duke of  
*Brunswic's*  
Rescript.  
No. XVI.

He delivers himself in the following Manner to the *Hanoverian* Ministers themselves ;  
 “ It is you who have notified this Convention to my Ministry as obligatory ; and even  
 “ as a Mark of the Care taken of my  
 “ Troops ; you notified it in order for its  
 “ being put in Execution ; it is you who  
 “ have informed my Ministry, that any farther Instances concerning the Troops, are  
 “ to be made to the Court of *France* ; that  
 “ has been done ; and now that the great  
 “ Obstacle of the Disarmament is removed, and the Execution is at hand, you,  
 “ in the most offensive Manner, commit a  
 “ Breach of Promise, and contrary to your  
 “ own Instructions. Probably you are for forcing

“ forcing me to join with you in breaking  
 “ the Convention. I have solemnly agreed  
 “ to it at *Vienna* and *Versailles*, and I  
 “ know of no State in the World, and cer-  
 “ tainly not yours, which has either Power  
 “ or Right to dispose of my Word of Prince,  
 “ and of my Promises.”

With no less Energy does the Duke of *Brunswic* express himself, in the Demands he made to those Ministers to set his Generals and Troops at Liberty.

“ I require, says he, the Liberty of the  
 “ General, who has been put under Arrest;  
 “ and I repeat my Demands for the Return  
 “ of my Troops, as stipulated by the Duke  
 “ of *Cumberland*, notified by yourselves,  
 “ fought on your Word, and obtained at  
 “ Length, after a long and troublesome Ne-  
 “ gotiation; the Return of those Troops,  
 “ which have been dismissed by his Royal  
 “ Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. They  
 “ were dismissed not only by the Convention,  
 “ but it was with the Knowledge, Consent  
 “ and Will of his Royal Highness, of your  
 “ Ministers, who were then at *Stade*, and your  
 “ Generals, that their March was settled by  
 “ the *French* General. In such an authentic  
 “ and incontestable Manner was this Con-  
 “ vention then accepted and executed on  
 “ your Side, for this Part, as well as for so  
 “ many others.”

As to the Declaration by which the *Hano-*  
*verians* have tried to persuade the Duke of  
*Brunswic*, that his Troops being maintained  
 by *England*, were to be under its Orders,  
 the



the Prince refutes it in the following Manner.  
 “ The Error then is so much the greater, if  
 “ the furnishing of the Subsistence given to  
 “ them is made the Ground of the arbitrary  
 “ Power assumed over those Troops, as Ge-  
 “ neral *Zastrow* has alledged, in a Manner  
 “ which he will never be able to justify.  
 “ *Those Troops are, and continue discharged;*  
 “ *Troops, which with your Consent and Know-*  
 “ *ledge, have halted on the Rout appointed ;*  
 “ *who, in consequence of the Convention, are to*  
 “ *be sent back into my Country, and which at*  
 “ *present are absolutely to march.*”

Nothing can be added to the Solidity of the Reason adduced by the Duke of *Brunswic*, for demonstrating that the Courts of *England* and of *Hanover* had no longer any Power over his Troops, nor any Right to make him break the Capitulation ; and that he was determined not to assent to an Action so unworthy of the Honour and good Faith of a Prince.

From this Detail, and that in which the Proceedings of the Court of *Cassel* have been set forth, it must necessarily be concluded, that, as it was only to his blind Partiality for the Infraction of the Publick Peace, and for the King's personal Enemy, that the Landgrave can attribute the Calamities with which his Country has hitherto been afflicted ; he must likewise impute to his Perseverance in the same Cause, those to which he again exposes himself.

Let us now return to the *Hanoverians*, and go through the Proof of their Duplicity. It has

has been seen by M. de Zastrow's Letter of the 25th of November, to the Marshal de Richelieu, that the Hanoverian General was preparing a new Infraction of the Capitulation of *Closter-Seven*, under Pretence of extending his Quarters: And it has been proved, that such Extension could not be made without the Consent of the Court of France, with which the Duke of Cumberland reserved the Negotiation of it. Such were the Motions of the Hanoverian Army, which their General pretended the Marshal de Richelieu was not to set down in the Category of Hostilities, and which he laboured to cover with redoubled Assurances, of the Principles of Justice and good Faith of the Hanoverians; yet these same Motions were made, as Experience has manifested, purely for laying Siege to Harburg, and for accelerating the March of the Hanoverians and of their Allies against the French Army, in order to attack it at the first favourable Moment.

Art III.  
of Convention of Closter-Seven.

If the Marshal de Richelieu had not been of such a generous good Faith, he would have remained in the Dutchy of Bremen, till the Conditions of the Capitulation had been fulfilled; he would have caused to be executed by Force, what had been stipulated only from Fear; and none of the Events which have fallen out would have been heard of: But he is excusable in having judged from his own Delicacy in the Rules of Honour, that Sovereigns were not capable of failing to a Capitulation; strengthened by the Word of the Son of the

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of *England*; and by the Guaranty of an allied King.

It is in vain the Court of *Hanover* labours with all its Efforts to justify its Conduct; the little Solidity of the Reasons which it caused to be given by General *Zastrow*, to the Marshal de *Richelieu*, and which it had repeated in the Manifesto of his Motives, has been already so fully proved, that nothing more need be added, to dissipate the Illusion which it would put upon the Public. But that none of the Means employed for the Defence of that Court may stand without a Discussion and Confutation, it is thought necessary particularly to confute those which are contained in the said Manifesto of its Motives, yet have not appeared in M. de *Zastrow*'s Letters. They are of the following Tenor.

Electors of  
*Hanover*'s  
Manifesto  
of Motives.  
*Amster. Gazette*. 13  
*Decem.*

“ That the Court of *France* was no sooner  
“ informed of the Convention of *Closter-*  
“ *Seven*, than it signified, that it neither  
“ could nor would acknowledge the Vali-  
“ dity of the said Convention; but only on  
“ the Condition that the *Hanoverian* Troops  
“ should formally engage not to serve any  
“ more during the present War, against the  
“ King of *France* and his Allies; that be-  
“ sides this Demand, it was positively insisted,  
“ that the auxiliary Troops on their Return  
“ to their Country should be disarmed.

“ That the *French*, to the present Time,  
“ pretend that the Convention shall be looked  
“ upon only as a mere *military* Arrangement;  
“ and that in Effect, at the first, and originally,  
“ it

" it was nothing else; but afterwards (both  
 " on account of the above Declaration of the  
 " Court of *France*, which expressly suspended  
 " its Validity, as in Consequence of the Ne-  
 " gotiation for the Disarmament, in which  
 " it was never the *French* General who took  
 " on him to answer categorically, but the  
 " Answers from the Court of *Versailles* were  
 " always to be waited for) the Nature of  
 " this Act has undergone a total Alteration,  
 " and what was treating betwixt General and  
 " General, has thereby become an Affair be-  
 " twixt the Courts.

" That lastly, it is the *French* who first  
 " marched against the *Hanoverians*,"

Title of the  
 Manifesto of  
 Motives.

All those Imputations are so ill grounded,  
 that to confront them with Truth is to over-  
 throw them.

The King has always considered, and does  
 consider the Capitulation as a military Ar-  
 rangement, which by its Nature binds the  
 two Sovereigns. His Majesty never has con-  
 tested the Validity of it; on the contrary, he  
 has declared, and caused to be declared by  
 his General, that he approved of it, and would  
 faithfully execute it.

If his Majesty has proposed Explanations,  
 this was not a Sign that he did not acknow-  
 ledge the Validity of the Act; it was rather  
 a Proof of his good Faith; since, as he ac-  
 knowledged the Convention to be valid, he  
 desired that it should be rendered more stable,  
 by fixing the Sense of its principal Articles,  
 so as leave no Pretence for any After-In-  
 fraction of it.

Had



Had the King looked on the Capitulation not as a military Arrangement, but as a political Convention, he would have required the Ratification of it ; but the Court of *Hanover*, and its Generals, must own, that not a Word has been said of any such Demand from the King ; besides, as above is proved, the Fate of the proposed Explications ought not to have affected the Validity of the Convention or its Execution, this being stipulated under the Engagement of the Word of Honour of the two Generals ; and this Truth has been attested by the Minister of *Denmark*, in his beforementioned Plan of the 28th of *September*.

The King of *England* Elector of *Hanover*, on his Part, and the Duke of *Cumberland* his Son and General, have likewise considered the Convention of *Closter-Seven* as a military Arrangement. These Princes have never contested the Validity of this Act ; on the contrary, all the Assurances given by the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the *Hanoverian* General who succeeded him in the Command, tended only to convince, that they looked on the Capitulation as subsisting, and entitled to Execution, and that they suspended the Execution of it, only from the Motive of the Disarmament, which they feigned to account contrary to the Stipulation, by virtue of which the auxiliary Troops were not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

The *Hanoverians* would have been very much rankled, not to have been believed on their

their Word; that would utterly have baffled their Project of breaking it.

As to the Articles relating to the Proposal of the Explications, and those of the Disarmament, it having been shewn above that the Pretext made use of on this Head by the *Hanoverians*, could not dispense them from executing the Convention purely and simply, as the Marshal de *Richelieu* had proposed to M. de *Zastrow*, the above Proofs shall suffice in order to avoid a superfluous Repetition.

It will now be demonstrated, that if the Marshal de *Richelieu* did not take on himself to answer categorically, with regard to the Difficulty of the Disarmament, that if the Answers from his Court were to be waited for, this Circumstance, so far from altering the Nature of the Act passed betwixt the two Generals, preserves it entire, and confirms its Validity; since in virtue of the Capitulation, the Particulars relating to the Separation and Dispersion of the auxiliary Troops, were to be negotiated between the Court of *France* and the Sovereigns Troops; and consequently the categorical Answers could be expected from the Court of *France* only, and not from the *French* General.

The Articles relating to this Disposition are to be found in the Examination which has been made above of the Treatment of the auxiliary Troops; it will even be seen, by Article the Third, in the Capitulation of the 8th of *September*, that the Duke of *Cumberland* referred the Extension of his Quar-  
ters

ters to a Negotiation between the respective Courts.

Thus the Marshal de *Richelieu* would have been wanting to the Capitulation had he taken on himself to answer with regard to the Proposal of the Disarmament, and of the other Particulars which had been referred to the Discussion of the Court of *France*, and the Sovereigns of the Auxiliaries; therefore it would be an equal Injustice to make a Crime of it to the *French* General, that he waited for the Answers of his Court on these Heads, and to make a Motive of it to the Court of *Hanover* for changing the Capitulation, and authorising the Violation of it.

One must necessarily observe on this Occasion, that to degrade one's Self so far as to give bad Reasons, is a sure Sign of having no good ones to produce.

One Point remains to be cleared up; it has not been thought enough to make use of Artifices and supposed Facts in the Manifesto's of the Motives; the Public was to be imposed on even in the very Title of the Work, setting forth, "That it contains the  
" Motives which have induced his Majesty  
" the King of *Great-Britain* as Elector of  
" *Brunswic Lunenburg*, again to take up  
" Arms against the Army of *France*, which  
" is marching against his."

By this it would seem, that the *French* Army had begun to march against the *Hanoverians*, and that it is the Necessity of Defence which has made them, so precipitately take up  
Arms;



Arms; but it is only taking a Retrospect of the Facts to be convinced of the contrary.

The *Hanoverian* Army first marched against the *French*, so early as the Month of *October*, when it passed the Limits which had been marked out by virtue of the Convention; and ever since it has not ceased from continuing its March, which was more or less slow, according to Advices from the King of *Prussia*, with whom its Motions were concerted. The Marshal de *Richelieu*, on the Faith of the Capitulation, and the successive Assurances given him by the *Hanoverian* Generals, that they had no Design of renewing Hostilities, had left in the Duchy of *Brunswic* only a Body of Troops, very far inferior to those of *Hanover*; with the rest he had marched to *Halberstadt*. In the Month of *October* he had already made his Dispositions for putting his Troops into Winter-Quarters; he had even continued them after the Battle of *Rosbach*. The *Palatines* who had been sent into the County of *La Mar* were all ready on the 18th of *November*, betwixt *Lipstadt* and *Hamm*. It was only on the Evidence of the *Hanoverians* Design of laying Siege to *Harburg*, that the Marshal de *Richelieu* caused a Body of Troops to advance towards *Lunenburg*; and that on the Hostilities begun by them at *Bremerworde*, he assembled his Quarters, and made forced Marches for the Defence of his Troops, and of the Posts and Countries of which he was in Possession.

It is but too much proved, that the *Hanoverians*, encouraged by the Event of *Rosbach*,  
by

by the Remoteness of the *French* Troops, and the Disposition of their Quarters, waited only a favourable Moment, and the General which the King of *Prussia* had promised to send them, for openly renewing Hostilities, which they thought themselves in a Condition to begin with Impunity.

So that it is not the *French* who first marched against the *Hanoverians*, and have made them take up Arms again; it is on the contrary evident, that from the Signature of the Convention, the *Hanoverians* have not ceased to march against the *French*, and have forced the latter to quit their Quarters for their own Defence.

The Assurances given by General *Zastrow* from Time to Time, of having no Design to renew Hostilities, remain to be examined.

As soon as the new League conceived that the Capitulation might be broken with Success, Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswic* was sent by the King of *Prussia* to take the Command of the *Hanoverian* Army; and it may be said, that this, besides being a Proof of the Treachery of the *Hanoverians* being concerted by the King of *Prussia*, it also manifests the little Confidence which that Prince had in the Court of *Hanover*, with regard to political and military Operations.

Prince *Ferdinand* in his Journey to *Ham-burgh*, had met with the hereditary Prince of *Brunswic*, whom the Duke his Father had ordered to go to *Holland*, in Prosecution of his Travels. The new General of the *Hanoverians*, considering the great Advantage of de-

detaining this Prince with the Troops of *Brunswic*, prevailed on him to go with him to *Stade*. In vain the Duke his Father reclaimed him, and conjured Prince *Ferdinand* to set his Son and his Troops at Liberty. He in vain represented to him the Laws of the Empire, the Rights of Sovereigns, and of paternal Power; together with the Injury he did to the Honour and Chief of his House; all was to no Purpose; Prince *Ferdinand* kept the young Prince, for making sure the Design of associating the *Brunswic* Troops to the Fallacy of the *Hanoverians*. No. XVII.

After this first Step, the Prince made it his chief Concern to put himself in a Condition to attack the *French*; and on the 28th of *November* he writ to the Marshal de *Richelieu* the Letter, of which the Copy is here annexed, signifying to him, that the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, had, with the Command of his Army, given him Orders to renew Hostilities, whilst in the mean Time his *Britannic* Majesty and his Electoral Highness would cause the Reasons for justifying them to be exhibited in a Memorial; such is the Origin, Progress, and Completion of the Perfidiousness of the *Hanoverians*. Nothing is thought to be omitted which might place it in its full Light, and furnish the most complete Proofs of it. No. XVIII.

One Reflection shall put a Period to this Detail. If the Duke of *Cumberland* asked to capitulate, it was because he found himself in a critical Position, and justly feared that, should the Marshal de *Richelieu* attack him, he would ruin the *Hanoverian* Army irretrievably, and



and make himself Master of the Town of *Stade*, and of the Depositum lodged there. Had not his Situation been so dangerous in every Respect, can it be supposed that a Prince, whose Courage all *Europe* has beheld, would have asked to capitulate at the Head of an Army of near 40,000 Men, under the Cannon of the Town, and in a Post of difficult Access and well intrenched? But this Prince, whose Capacity gave him to perceive, that no Retreat remained for him in case he should be beaten, preferred the Glory of saving the King his Father's Troops, and those of his Allies, to the vain Honour of fighting the King's Army, without any grounded Hope of Success. The more of his Self-love he had by this Step sacrificed to the Good of Mankind, and the Interest of the King his Father, the more sacred and inviolable did the Capitulation, which he has asked and obtained, become to him. It is unquestionable in the Rules of Honour and War, that a Capitulation is never to be asked of an Enemy till at an Extremity; but when reduced to it, it is not lawful to employ those Arms against him which by Promise were to be laid down. Honour would look on such a Procedure with Indignation; and if private Persons detest a Treachery of this Nature, is it not still more unworthy of Sovereigns, who are the Protectors of good Faith, and who are more concerned than private Persons to preserve their Glory and Reputation?

Accordingly the Duke of *Cumberland*, by laying down his military Employments, was  
for

for saving himself the Infamy of breaking such sacred Engagements; he has proved by that Step, that he is incapable of being so far wanting to himself; but in sheltering his own Honour, why has he not been afraid of exposing that of the King his Father?

If the King of *England*, Elector of *Hannover*, on his receiving Advice of the Capitulation had disowned the Duke of *Cumberland* his General and Son, still would the King have had Cause of Complaint, military Conventions not requiring a Ratification; but, at least, there would have been in this Proceeding an Appearance of good Faith; but to temporize during near three Months, in seeking Occasion for breaking the Capitulation with Impunity, let the *French* Army march away for *Halberstadt*, wait till it was separated in the bad Season, lay hold of the Circumstance of a Check to come out of the prescribed Limits, under Pretence of extending Quarters, afterwards taking advantageous Posts, equally contrary to the Convention; make every Disposition for the Siege of *Harburg*, without any previous Declaration of War; and when all these Preparations are made, and the Enemy is thought to be sufficiently weakened and deceived, to be fought with Advantage, to declare to him, that Hostilities are to be renewed, and that the Capitulation is looked on as broken, at the very same Moment that the Troops are marching to him, and his Posts are attacked; to engage one Prince, by Seducement, to violate this Capitulation, and to hinder another

by

by open Force from executing it; to imprison the General of the latter, and detain his Troops, and take away his Son from him; to make him serve as an Instrument to the Treachery; this is trampling on the Law of Nations, on the Laws of Justice, Honour, and good Faith; the Rights of the Sovereignty of the States of the Empire; the Ties of Nature and of Blood; it is to fear neither the Judgment of Contemporaries, or of Posterity; it is wilfully branding one's Life and Memory with an indelible Mark of Infamy; in a Word, it is daring to set up and give a Sanction to the pernicious Maxim, "That every Means is lawful to obtain one's  
"End."

Principles and Procedures so heinous are to be attributed only to the Artifices and evil Councils of corrupt Ministers. To suspect Princes' themselves of them, would be wanting to the Respect due to them.

After the preceding faithful Representation of the King's Conduct, and that of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, all *Europe*, and especially *Germany*, may easily judge of the Difference of the Intentions of these two Princes, and it is hoped that they will impute the Blame of the Consequences of this War to those only, who, in Contempt of all Laws and all Rules, have again taken up Arms to hinder the Conclusion of it.

This is the Cause of all Sovereigns, but especially that of the Empire; it being the bad Faith of the *Hanoverians* which has retarded the Success of the King's Operations  
for



for restoring the Peace of *Germany*; and their unjust and violent Proceedings, both towards the King and the Duke of *Brunswic*, are a fresh Breach of the public Peace, and of the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

The King will omit nothing to acquit himself of what he owes to his Dignity, injured by the Outrage done him by the Court of *Hannover*. As to the *Germanic* Body, his Majesty will redouble his Efforts for preserving it from the new Dangers with which it is threatened; and fulfil the Engagements he has entered into both with his Allies and the Empire. He is persuaded that the Electors, Princes, and States will do Justice to the Uprightness and Generosity of his Sentiments; and he with the greater Confidence hopes they will second his Measures and Operations, as agreeably to the Wish and Resolution of the Diet, they tend only to succour the Allies of *France*, to maintain the *Germanic* System, and to restore Order and Peace in *Germany*.

*Versailles, December  
the 30th, 1757.*

VOUCHERS.

[illegible]

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# VOUCHERS.

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## No. I.

*Extract from the Treaty of Westminster of  
the 16th of January, 1756.*

## ARTICLE II.

**I**N Case that, contrary to all Expectation, and in Violation of the Tranquillity which the high contracting Parties propose by this Treaty to maintain in *Germany*, any foreign Power should cause Troops to enter into the said *Germany*, under any Pretence whatever, the two high Contractors shall unite their Forces to oppose the Entrance or Passage of such foreign Troops, and this Infraction of the Peace, and to maintain the Tranquillity in *Germany*, according to the present Treaty.

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No.



## No. II.

*Memorial of the Elector of Hanover, in Answer to the Court of Vienna's Offer of a Neutrality.*

THE underwritten Minister has sent to the King of Great-Britain, Elector of Brunswic-Lunen-burg, the Memorial which had been delivered to him of the 4th of January, by his Excellency Count Kaunitz, Secretary of State to her Majesty the Empress-Queen of Hungary and of Bohemia. The above-mentioned Minister has Orders not to dwell on what has been inserted in the Preamble of the Memorial in question, that no Contestations foreign to the Object of the Memorial may be entered into; and farther, to give for Answer, that his Majesty the King of Great-Britain has heard with equal Pleasure and Acknowledgement to her Majesty the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, that her Imperial Royal Majesty was pleased to employ herself in finding Means for preventing the Countries belonging to his Britannic Majesty in Germany from being involved in the present Troubles; that his Majesty had himself no other Intention than to preserve the Countries belonging to him in Germany from the Attack with which they have been threatened for a Year and a Half past, and which at present threatens them; and to contribute with all his Power to maintain the whole Empire in a peaceable and quiet Situation.

That

That this was the End of the Treaty concluded with his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and to which have tended all his Majesty's Views, Deliberations, and Efforts: And that as his said Majesty had no Part in the present War, he would persist in the Resolution of taking all Measures capable of keeping foreign Troops from the Frontiers of his Possessions, and from their Neighbourhood, in order more effectually to avert the Danger which may threaten them.

That his Majesty cannot dissemble how much he doubts that the Method proposed to him can lead him to the Ends which he has in View, and which are perfectly legal. How should Instances, still recent and known to the whole Earth, recall to your Imperial Royal Majesty's Remembrance, that no Confidence is to be placed in the most sacred Promises of the Crown of *France*, though considerable Provinces should have been sacrificed to obtain these Promises; but that precisely at the Time when that Crown should fulfil the Engagements which it has caused to be bought very dear, then is it that it openly fails in them, and acts quite contrary to what it had promised. That such Instances, and likewise many other, inspire his Majesty with a reasonable Mistrust; and that he fears, notwithstanding any Promise *France* might give him not to molest his Majesty's Possessions in *Germany*, that Crown will no sooner see itself able to do any Thing in the Empire, and be settled in the Neighbourhood of his Majesty's Possessions, than it will withdraw its Promise, and in a hostile Manner enter on the Lands in question; and that at a Time when it would, perhaps, be impossible to

her Majesty the Empress-Queen to oppose it, however inclined she might be.

That therefore the Rules of Prudence and sound Policy require, that before closing with any Proposal of Neutrality, his Majesty should in the most positive circumstantial Manner know, *how far it is purposed to extend this Neutrality, and what Security it is intended to give in such Case.*

The King my Master persuades himself, that the Empress-Queen will esteem this Precaution very just, and equally necessary; and that she will know by such a sincere Declaration, that his Majesty's Views have a more direct Tendency than any of the new Ally, to secure the real Interest of her most Serene Family.

*Vienna, 20th Febr.*

1757.

*Signed*

COUNT DE STEINBERG.

### No. III.

*Conditions proposed to the Elector of Hanover, for rendering the Neutrality solid and lasting.*

#### ARTICLE I.

**A** Perfect Neutrality and free Correspondence during the present War in *Germany*, in which the Elector should take no Part against the Empress or her Allies, and particularly not against the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*.

II.



## II.

The Elector shall not employ either his own Troops, or those of his Allies, against the Empress or her Allies, and particularly against the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*.

## III.

The Empress and her Allies shall not act against the Elector's Dominions.

## IV.

The Elector shall give no Succour, either directly or indirectly, either in Men or Money, to the King of *Prussia* or to his Allies, and shall not cause his Troops to serve in *Germany*, and in any of the Dominions of the Empress-Queen, neither for the King of *Prussia*, nor against the Empress-Queen and her Allies, and particularly the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, either as Auxiliaries of any foreign Power, whatsoever he be, or under any Pretence whatsoever.

## V.

His Electoral Highness engages to grant to the Troops of the Empress-Queen and her Allies, the *Transitus Innoxius*, through his Dominions, which are on the Left of the River *Aller* (the Town of *Hanover* excepted); and to cause to be furnished to the said Troops, during their Passage and Stay, the necessary Provisions, Carriages, and Forages, on Condition of paying on the same Footing, and in the same Manner as shall be practised by the other Princes of the Empire, through whose Countries the said Troops shall pass; in the same Manner, Places shall be furnished for the Hospitals, as likewise for the Magazines for Provisions, Forages, and military Stores.

## VI.

The Town of *Hamelen* being necessary for the Communication of the Empress-Queen's Army, and that of her Allies, and for placing Magazines there; the said Town shall be deposited into the Hands of the Empress, or of the Powers guarantying the present Convention, or of some Prince of the Empire in Alliance with the Empress, provided that the said Depositaries shall leave the Troops of the Empress and her Allies the Liberty of passing through the said Town, or continuing there, and erecting in it the Magazines necessary for the Subsistence and Service of the said Troops. It is farther agreed, that the said Town of *Hamelen* shall be restored to the Elector, at the End of the present War, in the same Condition as it was received.

## VII.

The Elector shall not cause to be broke any of the Bridges on the Rivers and Highways, leading from the *Weser* to the *Elbe*; and his Electoral Highness will be pleased to give Orders that they be kept in good Repair. In case of a Necessity of building new Bridges, such Works shall be done at the Expence of the Empress or her Allies. The Elector's Territories shall only furnish Pioneers, who shall be paid at the Rate of fifteen Creutzers a Day.

## VIII.

The Troops of the Empress and her Allies shall observe the most exact Discipline.

## IX.

If the Estates of the Elector should be attacked, from Hatred of the present Convention, the Empress and her Allies shall defend them, and shall

shall procure to his Electoral Highness, at the Expence of the Aggressor, all Compensations of the Losses and Damages which his Electoral Highness hath sustained.

## X.

The Elector shall make no Augmentation in his Troops; he may only keep them on the present Footing and compleat; the Quarters and Garrisons for the Distribution of his Troops shall be agreed on, whether in the Town of *Hanover*, or on the right Side of the River *Aller*, so as to cause no Uneasiness or Impediment to the Passage of the Troops of the Empress and her Allies; and the Disposition of these Troops once settled, shall not be changed but by Agreement.

## XI.

The Empress and her Allies shall ask the Empress of *Russia*, and the King of *Denmark*, to guaranty the present Convention.

## XII.

The present Convention shall last during the whole Course of the War which is at present kindled in the Empire, between the Empress and the King of *Poland*, Elector, on one Part, and the King of *Prussia*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, on the other; as likewise during the whole Course of the present War between *France* and *England*.



## No. IV.

*Convention between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richelieu.*

**H**IS Majesty the King of *Denmark*, touched with the Distresses of the Countries of *Bremen* and *Verden*, to which he has always granted his special Protection; and being desirous, by preventing those Countries from being any longer the Theatre of War, also to spare the Effusion of Blood betwixt the Armies, which are ready to dispute the Possession thereof, hath employed his Mediation by the Ministry of the Count de *Lynar*. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, General of the Army of the Allies, on one Side, and his Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu*, General of the *French* Forces in *Germany* on the other, in Consideration of the Intervention of his *Danish* Majesty, have respectively engaged their Word of Honour to the Count de *Lynar*, to observe the Convention hereafter stipulated; and the Count de *Lynar*, conformable to the King his Master's generous Intentions, obliges himself to obtain the Guaranty mentioned in the present Convention, so as to be sent to him, with his full Powers, which in the Circumstances that hastened his Departure, could not be formally drawn up before it.

## I.

Hostilities shall cease on both Sides within 24 Hours, or sooner if possible. Orders for this Purpose

pose shall be immediately sent to the detached Parties.

## II.

The auxiliary Troops of the Army of the Duke of *Cumberland*, namely, those of *Hesse*, *Brunswic*, *Saxe-Gotha*, and even those of the Count de la *Lippe-Buckemburg* shall be sent home; and as it is necessary to settle particularly their March to their several Countries, a General or Private Officer of each Nation shall be sent from the Army of the Allies, with whom shall be settled the Rout of those Troops, the Number of Divisions they shall march in, their Subsistances, and the Passports to be granted them by his Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu*, to go home to their own Countries, where they shall be cantoned and dispersed, as shall be agreed upon between the Court of *France*, and their respective Sovereigns.

## III.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* obliges himself to pass the *Elbe*, with that Part of his Army which he shall not be able to place in the Town of *Stade*. That Part of his Forces which shall go into Garrison in the said Town, and which, it is supposed, may amount to between 5 and 6000 Men, shall remain there under the Guaranty of his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, without committing any Act of Hostility; and on the other Hand, it shall not be exposed to any from the *French* Troops. In consequence hereof, Commissaries named on each Side shall agree on the Limits to be fixed round that Place, for the Conveniency of the Garrison; which Limits shall not extend above half a League, or a League, from the Place, according to the Nature

ture of the Ground, or Circumstances, which shall be fairly settled by the Commissaries. The rest of the *Hanoverian* Army shall go into Quarters in the Countries beyond the *Elbe*; and to facilitate the March of those Troops, his Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu* shall concert with a General Officer, likewise sent from the *Hanoverian* Army, the Routs they shall take, obliging himself to give the necessary Passports, and Securities for their free Passage, and their Baggage, to their Places of Destination; his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* reserving to himself the negotiating between the two Courts for the Extension of those Quarters. As to the *French* Troops, they shall remain in the rest of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, till the definitive Treaty of the two Sovereigns.

## IV.

As the aforesaid Articles are to be executed as soon as possible, the *Hanoverian* Army and the Corps which are to be detached from it, particularly that which is at *Burgschantz* and its Neighbourhood, shall retire under *Stade*, in the Space of 48 Hours. The *French* Army shall not pass the River *Hoofte*, in the Duchy of *Bremen*, till the Limits be regulated; but it shall keep all the Posts and Countries of which it is in Possession; and that the Regulation of the Limits to be settled between the Armies be not retarded, Commissaries shall be nominated, and sent on the 10th Instant to *Bremerworden*, by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and his Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu*, to regulate as well the Limits to be assigned to the *French* Army, as those that are to be observed by the Garrison of *Stade*, according to Article III.

All



All the aforesaid Articles shall be faithfully executed in their Form and Tenor, and under the Faith of his Majesty the King of *Denmark's* Guaranty; which the Count de *Lynar*, his Minister, has engaged to procure.

Done at the Camp at *Gloster-Seven*, September the 8th, 1757.

The Underwritten commissioned by his Majesty the King of *Denmark*.

His Master, for interposing his Mediation betwixt the two Armies of the Most Christian King and his *Britannick* Majesty, having negotiated betwixt the two Generals of the said Armies, and brought them to the happy Conclusion specified in the abovementioned Articles; as he finds them agreeable to his Mission, promises to fulfil in it whatever concerns him, and to make the Exchange of the said Convention within twenty four Hours.

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No. V.

Separate Articles.

*Upon the Representation of the Count de Lynar, with a View of explaining some Dispositions in the present Convention, the following Articles have been added.*

I.

**T**HAT it is the Meaning of his Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu*, that the allied Troops of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*

*berland* shall be sent back to their respective Countries, according to the Form expressed in Article II. And that as to their Separation and Disperſion in the ſaid Countries, they ſhall be diſcuſſed between the Courts; provided thoſe Troops ſhall not be conſidered as Priſoners of War.

## II.

That it having been repreſented that the Country of *Lawenburg* cannot admit of more than 15 Battalions and 6 Squadrons, and that the Town of *Stade* can by no Means contain the 6000 Men deſtined thereto, his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de *Richelieu*, being preſſed by M. de *Lynar*, who has again ſupported this Representation, with the Guaranty of his *Daniſh* Maſteſty, gives his Conſent; and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* engages, to cauſe 15 Battalions and 6 Squadrons to paſs the *Elbe*, with the whole Body of Hunters.

The remaining 10 Battalions and 28 Squadrons ſhall be placed in the Town of *Stade*, and the Places neareſt to it, within a Line which ſhall be marked by Poſts from the Mouth of the *Lume*, in the *Elbe*, paſſing through *Herneburg* incluſively, and continued ſtreight to the Mouth of the *Emesbeck*, in the River of *Hooſte*; provided always, that the ſaid 10 Battalions and 28 Squadrons ſhall be quartered there, in the Condition they are in at the Time of ſigning this Convention, and ſhall not be recruited or augmented in any Caſe, or under any Pretence; and this Clause particularly is guarantied by the Count de *Lynar*, in the Name of his *Daniſh* Maſteſty.

That

That it having been represented by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, relatively to the Articles of the Convention, that both the Army and the detached Corps cannot be withdrawn under *Stade* in 48 Hours, his Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu* hath signified, that he will grant them proper Time, provided the Corps encamped at *Burgschantz*, as well as the Army encamped at *Bremerworde*, begin their March hither in 24 Hours after signing the Convention. The Time necessary for other Measures, and the Execution of the Articles concerning the respective Limits, shall be settled between Lieutenant General *Sporcken* and the Marquis de *Villemur*, first Lieutenant General of the King's Army.

Done at *Bremerworde*, the roth of September 1757.

The present Convention of separate Articles are all made under the most express Guaranty of his *Danish* Majesty, who I promise myself will engage to secure the full and entire Execution of them.



## No. VI.

*Plan of Explications sent by the Count de Lynar, on the 28th of September 1757.*

**T**Hough the Convention concluded betwixt the Duke of Cumberland and the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, has been founded on the good Faith and the Word of Honour reciprocally given, I have nevertheless, not only for preventing the Ambiguities which might be found in it, and for explaining the true Sense which the contracting Parties annexd to it, but likewise for fixing certain Points in a Manner more precise, and removing the very smallest Doubt; and at the same Time for settling the State of the auxiliary Troops, which had been referred to the Decision of his Most Christian Majesty, and of the Sovereigns to whom they belonged, I have thought it proper, in the Name of his *Danish* Majesty, who ardently desires the Reconciliation of the contracting Parties, and the Tranquility of the Countries which would be the Theatre of War, that after the necessary full Powers shall be expedited, a farther Agreement be made, and that it be stipulated as follows.

## I.

It is agreed that the Armistice, being conceived to be indeterminate, and that both Parties acting with good Faith, it could not be meant that it should cease, unless with common Consent; however, it may be expressed, that this Suspension of Arms should subsist inviolably, during the whole Course of the present War; and that it shall no less relate to the

the *Hanoverian* Troops, which shall be on the other Side, as to those who shall remain on this Side the *Elbe*; on Condition, reciprocally, as the Duke of *Cumberland* has already proposed, and as it is just, that these Troops shall likewise not be molested in the Country of *Lawenburg*, where their Quarters shall be; and that the same Troops, no more than those remaining at *Stade*, shall not be allowed to serve against the King of *France*, or against his Allies, who likewise are not to molest them. As it has farther been stipulated, that the *Hanoverian* Troops remaining at *Stade*, cannot be augmented, nor so much as recruited; there the Spirit and Letter seem to declare equally against Augmentation of any other Body of Troops whatever.

## II.

The *Hanoverian* Troops crossing the *Elbe* shall not be cantoned in the mortgaged Bailiwicks of the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, except the small Number of Invalids which has always been there.

## III.

His Most Christian Majesty having signed a Treaty with the Duke of *Brunswic*, for the State of the auxiliary Troops, his Most Christian Majesty's Equity seems concerned to grant the same Conditions to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, or at least to admit that the said Troops shall be received into the Dominions of his *Danish* Majesty; who, for the Sake of the Peace which he has so much at Heart, will receive them into his Dominions, and guaranty that the said Troops shall not go out of them to commit any Act of Hostility against his Most Christian Majesty and his Allies.

As

## IV.

As the *Hanoverian* Ministry complains that the Exactions in the Duchy of *Bremen* and *Verden* will bring on the utter Ruin of the Country, and as unquestionably it is not the Intention of *France*, and of its Allies, that the said Countries should be utterly exhausted; his *Danish* Majesty will use his good Offices, that by Commissaries, or in any other Manner thought proper, it shall be regulated how his Most Christian Majesty's Troops may be furnished with what they stand in need of for their Winters Quarters, without carrying the Impositions so far as the total Ruin of the Country. His Excellency the Marshal Duke de *Richelieu* having been pleased to accept of this Plan, in order to transmit it to his Most Christian Majesty, I shall send it to *Copenhagen*, as likewise to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and in a very short Time the Intention of the respective Courts may be known, and a Conclusion be made. In the mean Time, and till Matters be more particularly agreed, it speaks of itself, that the Convention of the 10th, shall remain in its Force and Tenor, as the two Generals of the Armies have promised on their Word of Honour, and as his *Danish* Majesty has declared he would guaranty it.

At *Halberstadt*,  
28th *Sept.* 1757.

Signed,

R. F. Count de *LYNAR*.

No. VII.



## No. VII.

*Convention signed at Vienna, 20th of Sept  
1757, by the Minister of Brunswic.*

## I.

**T**HE King shall hold the two Towns of *Brunswic* and *Wolfenbutel*, whilst the War lasts; and the General of his Majesty's Army shall make use of the Artillery, Arms and Ammunition found in the Arsenals of those Places.

## II.

The Duke of *Brunswic*, after withdrawing his Troops from the Duke of *Cumberland's* Camp, shall disband them in his own Country, their Arms shall be deposited in the Arsenals of *Brunswic* and *Wolfenbutel*, and the General and Subaltern Officers of the said Troops, shall take an Oath not to serve either against the King or against his Allies, during the Continuance of this War.

Yet shall the Duke of *Brunswic* be allowed, if he pleases, to keep for the Safety of his Person and of his Castles, a Foot Guard to the Amount of a Battallion, and a Horse Guard of two Squadrons.

## III.

The Arrangements which have been taken by the Marshal de *Richelieu*, or by the Intendant of his Army, shall remain as they are at present regulated and established.

## IV.

The Duke of *Brunswic* shall furnish his Contingent in Money and Troops, as obliged by the  
Matricula

Matricula of the Empire ; his Troops shall without Delay march and join those which the *Germanic* Body has caused to be assembled ; and this Prince shall order his Minister at *Ratisbon* to Vote conformably to the Resolution of the Diet, as approved and confirmed by the Emperor. On these Conditions, the King will restore his Favours to the Duke of *Brunswic* ; this Prince and all the Princes and Princesses of his House shall enjoy all the Marks of Regard due to them ; his Revenues and Treasury shall not be touched ; the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Judicial Administrations in his Dominions, shall remain inviolate ; no pecuniary Contributions shall be demanded in them, and only Winter Quarters be agreed on for the General Officers, and for the Regiments which shall winter in the Duke of *Brunswic's* Country.

These Conditions, in order to a formal Convention, have this Day been delivered to me, as well on the Part of his Most Christian Majesty, by his Excellency the Count de *Stainville* his Ambassador at the Imperial Court, as from her Majesty the Empress Queen, by the Count de *Kaunitz*, Secretary of State and Court ; and notwithstanding my pressing Remonstrances and Solicitations, for altering and mitigating several of the Conditions, having received for Answer, that it was the *Ultimatum*, I declare in virtue of the full Power received from his Most Serene Highness, my most gracious Master, that I accept of the abovementioned Conditions, and acknowledge them obligatory.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my Name, and set my Seal, at *Vienna*, the Seventeenth

teenth of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven.

Signed,

BERNARD PAUL DE MOLL.

Privy Councillor of Legation of the Ducal  
House of Brunswick Lunenburg.

No. VII.

Copy of the Letter written by the Marshal de  
Richelieu to his Most Serene Highness the  
Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Dated from  
Brunswic, the 9th of November 1757.

SIR,

I Was indeed perswaded, as your Serene High-  
ness has just informed me, that the Infraction  
which the Troops had committed against the  
Words of Honour of which the Count de Ly-  
nar was Depositary, had been done without your  
Knowledge. It is with great Pleasure I am con-  
firmed in it, by the Letter with which your Most  
Serene Highness has been pleased to honour me.  
I see with the like Satisfaction, that you had de-  
layed the Execution of the Articles signed the  
8th and 10th of September, only from the Fear  
of your Troops being disarmed; and Count  
Donnep must have already assured you, as I here  
repeat my Word of Honour, that they should  
not be disarmed, and that I only required the  
Execution of what had been signed on the 8th  
and 10th of September; and for a still greater  
Confirmation,



Confirmation, I take the Liberty of adding here, to your Most Serene Highness, the Copy of the Letter which I am writing to M. de Zastrow. Thus, Sir, as your Most Serene Highness in your Letter positively informs me of your Concern, that the Resolution for disarming your Troops caused the only Obstacle to the Return into their own Country; and this only Obstacle being removed by the Word of Honour, which I give your Serene Highness, nothing should any longer retard the Accomplishment of the Act, together with the Conditions, which are to lead to a still more intimate Connection of your Most Serene Highness with the King my Master: You seemed strongly to desire it; and as the Magnanimity of so great a Prince as your Most Serene Highness cannot contradict itself; it is with the highest Satisfaction I see the happy Beginnings of such an advantageous Union; and I have Reason to believe, that the *Hessian* Troops which were already on their Way home, and whose going out of the Rout was occasioned by an Infraction, in which your Most Serene Highness had no Part, are by your Order returning into the appointed Rout, and that I shall be at Liberty to give your Most Serene Highness Proofs of my great Zeal for your Service, and of the Respect with which I have the Honour of being, &c.

## No. IX.

*Copy of Marshal Richelieu's Letter to M. de Zastrow.*

*Brunswic, 9th Nov. 1757.*

SIR,

AS Honour directs all the Laws of War, the Nations the least civilized have in all Times observed military Capitulations as a Thing sacred. One more solemn there never was than the Articles which I signed on the 8th and 10th of September with the Duke of Gumberland.

His *Danish* Majesty having offered to guaranty them, the King my Master has thought that before signing the Act of Acceptance of that Guaranty, it was proper to clear up those Obscurities which might produce Difficulties in the Execution of it, which has been suspended on reciprocal Words of Honour, not to alter any Thing in the Grounds of it, and still to execute it, when both Parties should come to a right Understanding on the Doubts which have arisen. The Count de *Lynar*, the Depositary of all these Words of Honour, by a Continuance of his good Offices, has cleared up every Thing; and it is now some Days since he must have written to your Excellency, that nothing ought to hinder the Execution of those Articles.

I see, however, that your Excellency not only returns no Answer, but that, against the express Terms of those Articles, Part of the Troops which were scrupulously to keep themselves within

within the Limits which had been marked out by the reciprocal Commissaries, are recently come out of them, in order to join those which had stopped in the Way to the Duchy of *Lawenburg*, whither they were by the said Articles to betake themselves.

The *Hessians*, who had likewise remained on the Side of *Verden*, and who had given the Word of Honour before M. de *Lynar* not to move from thence till the definitive Explication above-mentioned, have yet suddenly withdrawn themselves without my Consent; and I am just informed by his most Serene Highness the Landgrave, that it was without any Order of his, and by that of your Excellency.

I have hitherto executed with the utmost Punctuality the Conventions made for the Countries of *Hanover*, *Hesse*, and *Brunswic*. I am likewise ready to execute those of the 8th and 10th of *September*; and I have given my Word to his most Serene Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse*, that his Troops shall not be disarmed, which appeared to be one of the Articles requiring most Explication, and the only one which on your Side seemed to put you to a Stand. For my Part, I am satisfied with all the Explanations which have been given; so that I declare to your Excellency, that nothing now should put a Stop to the Execution of what has been written, and of the Words of Honour which have been reciprocally given.

Should your Excellency's Refusal of this Execution bring on the Rupture of all the Compacts made on every Side, and consequently the dreadful Effects of a War renewed under such cruel Auspices, I believe that, after what I have the Honour



Honour of signifying to your Excellency, our Conduct will be justified before God and before Men; but I have Room to think by the last Letters which your Excellency has writ to M. de *Pereuse* at *Hanburg*, that all the different Motions of those Troops, and those of *Hesse*, have been only Precautions, and a Misunderstanding, perhaps, on both Sides. Artifices were not made for the Generals of such great Princes; therefore I hope that your Excellency will be pleased to specify to me the Day, when, by your Order, the respective Troops shall continue the Rout in which they are to go, according to the Articles signed the 8th and 10th of *September*; and what are your Intentions concerning those several Articles, which I am ready on my Side to observe, with the greatest Fidelity; and to give your Excellency Proofs of the Sentiments of the high Consideration with which I have the Honour of being, &c.

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No. X.

*Copy of M. de Zastrow's Letter to the Marshal de Richelieu.*

*Stade, 14th November, 1757.*

MY LORD,

THE Day before Yesterday, in the Morning, I received by the Drum-Major dispatched by your Excellency, the Letter which you have done me the Honour to write to me from *Brunswick*, and where I observe the Date has been forgot.

I am

I am not ignorant of what is due to solemn Conventions, and how respectable should be that Engagement, which two Generals contract under their reciprocal Word of Honour; accordingly I have the Honour to assure your Excellency, that from the Moment I have been honoured with the Command in Chief of his *Britannic Majesty's* Army, after the Return of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* to *England*, I have had nothing more at Heart than to fulfil, with the most punctual Exactness, both the Spirit and the Letter of the Conventions made between that Prince and your Excellency on the 8th and 10th of *September*.

But your Excellency will allow me with all Respect to represent to you, on my Side, that I absolutely cannot agree with you that the Article of disarming the *Hessians* Troops, which your Excellency does me the Honour to inform me is now dropped, is the only Point on which the Execution and Non-execution of the abovementioned Conventions of *Gloster-Seven* is at present to depend.

The same ignominious Proposal was extended to the Troops of *Brunswic*, and till now warmly insisted on. The Seizure of the Castle of *Schartzfels*, the Detention of the Prisoners of War belonging to the King's Troops, the forcibly carrying off Part of the Magazines which had been solemnly reserved, the enormous Exactions in all his Majesty's Dominions, pushed on after the Conclusion of the above-mentioned Conventions, with more Vehemence and Severity than even before; all these Facts, to which might be added an Enumeration of many more,  
equally

equally offensive; and all Facts of public Notoriety, to me, with Concern I say it, seem to furnish the most legal Reasons for authorizing the King to account himself discharged from all Obligations which his Majesty might have been under from that Convention of which your Excellency claims the Performance, even though that Convention had not been in itself accounted void and cancelled, as if it had never been made, from the Moment his most Christian Majesty was pleased positively to declare, that he would not hear of, nor hearken to any Negotiation for a definitive Accommodation offered on our Side; an Object which yet was the *Basis, Scope,* and the very *Essence* of the Armistice which had been concluded.

These so important Considerations have laid me under a Necessity of dispatching an Express to the King for his Majesty's further Orders; your Excellency will of yourself judge, that all I can at present do, is to leave Things in the Position they are in.

I thought, my Lord, that in Duty to myself, and to the Dignity of the Command with which I am honoured, I should give your Excellency these Informations, in order to prevent the disavourable Ideas which you seem inclined to conceive of the good Faith, and the Justice of the Principles which I shall always pride myself to make the Rule of my Conduct.

Yet I must still add, that I by no Means intend to proceed to a Renewal of Hostilities of any Kind against the *French* Troops; and that I have issued to the Commanders of ours strict Orders to abstain from them, and to use all possible Precautions for avoiding and removing every

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Occasion which might give Rise to a disagreeable Event, were it only fortuitously, or by an unlucky Accident.

On this Account, I hope from your Excellency's Equity, that you will not place in the Category of Hostilities the Measures which I shall shortly be obliged to take, for the Extension of my Troops, whom to keep any longer in Tents, would be exposing them wretchedly to perish by the Cold and the Injuries of the Weather. Measures which, my Lord, I take on me to say, have, on your Side, been rendered necessary, by obliging us to keep together the main Body of our Army, in Order to protect from any Insult the several Bodies which have been, and still are threatened to be disarmed.

As to what remains, your Excellency will not take it amiss that the Drum-Major has not been dismissed; the Reason of it is, that at his Arrival here his Horse unfortunately fell into a Ditch, and as he was all over wet, I thought that some Care ought to be taken of his Health, and that he should be a little recovered before he went away. As he is now perfectly well, I have delivered him the Answer.

*I have the Honour of being, &c.*

## No. XI.

*Copy of the Letter written by M. de Zastrow  
to the Marshal de Richelieu. Dated from  
Stade, 21<sup>st</sup> Nov. 1757.*

MY LORD,

I Have had the Honour to advise your Excellency, that the Safety and Subsistence of my Troops would shortly lay me under a Necessity of altering their Position; I had in Consequence ordered the *Hessian* Troops to move to *Bremerworde*, yet without committing the least Hostility against the slender *French* Garrison there, hoping that as the Troops had been quietly together at *Closter-Seven*, they might be so at *Bremerworde*.

The Commanding Officer there has not thought fit to second my Intentions; he immediately put under Arrest an Officer who was carrying my Orders to the *Hessian* General; and by refusing to open the Gates, and allowing Passage to some light Troops which I had sent to meet him, he forced them to take what he might handsomely have granted.

So precise were my Orders, that no Misfortune has happened on either Side. Yet I was willing to acquaint your Excellency of this Accident, to obviate the contrary Reports which might be made to you of it.

*I have the Honour of being, &c.*

## No. XII.

*Copy of the Marshal de Richelieu's Answer to  
M. the Count de Zastrow.*

Ultzen, 23d Nov. 1757.

SIR,

THE Marquis de Villemur has forwarded to me your Excellency's Answer, which refers him to that which you sent to my Question, concerning your Excellency's Intentions on the Execution of the Articles signed at *Gloster-Seven*. I this Moment receive that of the 21st, which informs me of what I have already heard had passed at *Bramerworde*. These Proceedings, so contrary to the apparent Assurances contained in your Excellency's Letters, shall put an End to all the Importunity of the Questions I have asked, that I might have nothing to reproach myself on the faithful Execution of the Word of Honour with which I was bound, as your Ministers make no great Account of any coming from their Side.

But the Arrival of the Count de *Lynar*, and the Regard which I owe to his Person and Ministry, the good Offices of which have suspended the Horrors of War, determined me definitively to ask your Excellency, whether you will execute or reject the Articles signed at *Gloster-Seven*, on the 8th and 10th of *September*. If your Excellency be determined to break through all that is most sacred in War, it is to no Purpose to exhaust all the Rhetoric of Policy for maintaining a bad Cause, which is proved false by Facts. If  
you



you are disposed to fulfil your Obligations, all that has been written must be reassumed, and literally executed.

But by what Right does your Excellency's Troops come to *Bremerwerde*, and drive out those which I command; because it is for your Conveniency, though by the Article signed, your Troops are excluded from that Place?

The Count de *Lynar* requires that I would say no more, and is pleased to take the rest upon himself.

*I have the Honour of being, &c.*

### No. XIII.

*Letter of the 27th of November, 1757, to Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwic, from the Duke his Brother, who sent a Copy of it to the Marshal de Richelieu.*

S I R,

I Know your Heart too well to entertain a Doubt of the Pain that the Situation we are in with respect to each other gives you, and as little can you doubt of my Concern; it is indeed great; yet, my dear Brother, never could I have conceived that it would be you who should deprive me of my eldest Son: And how am I troubled at the painful Necessity of telling you, that this Step is contrary to the Law of Nations, and to the Constitution of the Empire; and that by persisting in it, you will disgrace your own House,

H 3

and

and bring a Blemish on your Country, which you pretend to serve ! The hereditary Prince, my Son, was at *Hamburgh* by my Order, and you have carried him away to *Stade*. Could he mistrust his Uncle, that Uncle who hath done so much Honour to his Family ? Could he believe that this Uncle would deprive him of Liberty ; and what Liberty ? such as would not be refused to the lowest Officer. I ordered him to go to *Holland* ; could not the lowest Officer have done as much ? Let us for a Moment suppose that my Troops, in which he served, were to continue with the *Hanoverians*, would it have been less in my Power to give an Officer Leave of Absence, or even totally to quit the Service ? And you, my dear Brother, are for debarring the Head of your Family, and of such a Family as ours, of this Right towards a Son, who is the hereditary Prince, of whose Rights and Prerogatives you cannot be ignorant. You could never have conceived such Designs, without the Suggestion of others. Those Instigators have trampled on the Rights of Nature, of Nations, and of the Princes of *Germany*. They have induced you to add to all these Violations the most cruel Outrages to a Brother, whom you love, and who loves you. Would you have this Brother expose his just Complaints against you to the whole Empire, and all *Europe* ? Was there ever a like Instance ! What is *Germany* become ! What are its Princes, and our House, in particular, become ! Is this the Interest of the two Kings, the Cause of your Country, and my Cause, which you pretend to support ? I repeat it, Brother, that such a Device can never come from you. I again order my  
Son

Son to pursue his Journey; and I will not imagine that you will give any Obstructions. If you should, (which God forbid) I protest to you that I shall not be wrought upon by such Means, and that I shall never forget what I owe to myself.

As to my Troops, you are welcome to see what I have written on that Head to the *Hanoverian* Ministry. The Duke of *Cumberland*, by the Convention of *Closter-Seven*, dismissed them, and sent them away; the said Ministry acquainted me with this Convention as obligatory; *the Rout of the March has been settled: An Incident caused them to halt: When the Obstacle is removed, they are to continue their March.* The Court of *Hanover* will no longer be bound by the Convention; whilst I not only accepted it on their Word, but have also in Conformity to their Instructions negotiated at *Versailles* and *Vienna*.

After all this, it is required that I should contradict myself, break my Word, and totally ruin my Territories and my Honour. Could you know your Brother in such Procedures? It is true that, as you say, I have sacrificed every Thing, or rather I have been sacrificed. The only Thing remaining to me is my Honour; and in the dreadful Contrast of our Situations, I pity us both, you and myself, that it should be from you, my dear Brother, that I receive the cruel Advice to give up my Honour. I cannot listen to it; what I have promised, I cannot retract; my Troops therefore must return home, agreeably to what the Duke of *Cumberland* and the *Hanoverian* Ministry stipulated with regard to me in the strongest Man-



ner. I fear the true Circumstances of Things are concealed from you.

That your Courier may not be detained any longer, I shall send you by the Post Copies of all I have written to the *Hanoverian* Ministry. Your Probity will grieve in reading it. I am, with a tortured Heart, but full of Tenderness for you,

*Yours, &c.*

*Blanckenburg, Nov. 27, 1757.*

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#### NO. XIV.

*Conditions of a Treaty of Subsidies, remitted on the 18th of October, 1757, in the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's Name, to his Excellency M. l'Abbe Count de Bernis, Minister for foreign Affairs, by M. Packelbel, Minister of the Duke of Deux-Ponts.*

**H**IS most Serene Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, is of nothing so desirous as entirely to attach himself to *France*; and in order thereunto to make a Treaty with the King. It appears that it might be made on the following Conditions.

#### ARTICLE I.

The Basis and Foundation of it to be the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire, and the Treaties of *Westphalia*, of which his Majesty is Guarantee.

II,

II.

The Landgrave shall not enter into any Engagement against the King and his Allies, and shall never give Troops against *France* and its Allies; and shall not, directly or indirectly, furnish any Assistance to his Majesty's Enemies, or those of his Allies.

III.

This Prince shall not, either in the general or particular Assemblies of the Empire, give his Suffrages against his Majesty's Interest; he shall, on the contrary, in concert with *France*, make use of them for bringing the Troubles of the Empire to a Period.

IV.

To this End his most Serene Highness shall put into the King's Pay his Troops, which have served in the *Hanoverian* Army, under the Conditions mutually to be agreed on, especially that they shall not be obliged to serve against his *Britannic* Majesty in the present War.

V.

In return, his Majesty, on the Signature of this Treaty, shall restore to the Landgrave his Dominions; and all Things shall be put into the State they were in before the *French* Troops entered those Countries.

VI.

Those Countries shall not only be evacuated by the *French* Troops on the Conclusion of the said Treaty, but shall afterwards be exempt from Winter-Quarters, or any further Delivery or Contribution, either of Money, Grains, Forage, Wood, Cattel, or others, though already imposed on the Subjects of *Hesse*; but his Majesty shall also cause ready Money to be hence-

forth paid for Provisions, and all the other Substances, which his Troops may stand in need of from the Country of *Hesse*; yet under Condition that in Consideration of the Premises, the Landgrave shall not cause any Toll or Custom to be required for any Provisions, Ammunition and other Effects passing through his Dominions.

## VII.

The King shall promise to guaranty all the Territories which his Most Serene Highness was in possession of, before the *French* Troops had made themselves Master of them; and of all the Rights which may belong to the most Serene House of *Hesse-Cassel*.

## VIII.

His Majesty shall guaranty to this Prince the Act of Security made to him by the hereditary Prince relating to Religion, and shall not permit any Infringement to be done to it, by any Person, or on any Pretence whatsoever.

## IX.

His Most Christian Majesty shall use his Endeavours with the Emperor and the Empress Queen, that in Consideration of the immense Losses and Damages his Most Serene Highness has sustained, since the Entrance of the *French* Troops into his Dominions, and of the great Sums on Arrears, and Subsidies which he will lose from *England*, by the present Convention with his Most Christian Majesty, he may be excused from furnishing his Contingent, and paying the *Roman* Months granted by the Dyet of the Empire.

If



If from Hatred to the present Convention, the Dominions of his Most Serene Highness shall be attacked, the King shall succour them in the most speedy and effectual Manner.

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No. XV.

*Copy of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel's  
Letter from Hamburg, to the Marshal de  
Richelieu. Dated Nov. 16, 1757.*

S I R,

THE Letter which your Excellency was pleased to write to me on the 9th Instant, has been safely delivered to me, with the Copy of yours of the same Date to General Zastrow.

Nothing certainly is more sincere, than the Concern I still feel for the unforeseen Incidents which have stopped the Return of my Troops into their Country. I appeal to your Excellency's own Testimony of my Readiness and good Faith in closing with what had been stipulated on that Head, even though uncertain about the Disposition of these Troops; which however, according to the Articles stipulated, was to be previously settled betwixt both Sides.

I conceived that the Clause that they should not be accounted Prisoners of War, was a Security against any Measures prejudicial to their Honour or the Convention; and it gave me great Pleasure that in fulfilling the presumptive Intentions of the Crown of *England*, I could at the same Time

answer

answer his Most Christian Majesty's Pleasure, as I had before offered to conform to it ; had it depended on me, thereby to have gained his good Will, and to have delivered my Family and Country from the Oppression brought on them, only by unfortunate Conjunctions.

I thought I might certainly hope, that the abovementioned Convention would at least bring some Relief to it ; but I had the Grief to see my Dominions rather drawn more and more near to their Ruin, by the Exaction of former Demands, and by Impositions posterior to the Conclusion of the Armistice ; all my Representations and Instances to his most Christian Majesty's Ministry, instead of making any Impression in my Favour, having rather been received as so many Causes for Offence, and more capable of confirming than extinguishing his Majesty's Resentment.

In the mean Time, *England* has declared to me, that the said Convention being concluded without the Participation of the present Ministry, could not effect my Engagements with it ; and that on my refusing my Troops to be at its Disposal, it should think itself discharged from the reciprocal Obligations of the Treaty.

From thence you will judge, Sir, how much my Situation is altered, since the known Incident which caused the half of my Troops which were already on their Way to *Hesse* ; and that in the already exhausted and desolate Condition of my Dominions, I cannot now, without depriving myself of the only remaining Resource, withdraw my Troops from the Disposal of *Great-Britain*.

I shall not further enlarge on the Perplexity of such a Situation ; I shall not alledge that your  
Excellency,

Excellency, in your last, is as little clear as before, concerning the Situation of that Corps, which by the Convention is to be regulated in Concert; and I forbear adding several other Considerations on which I have explained myself to the Count de Lynar; being thoroughly persuaded from your Excellency's Justice, Equity and Judgment, that the Premises suffice to convince you of the Impossibility I am under on the Demand, and Proposals which you have hitherto made to me, of taking any less, but with the Approbation of, and in Concert with *England*.

The Weight of the Troubles with which I am oppressed should, I think, alone justify my Intentions, were it in my Power to free myself from them, and still put a Stop to the total and inevitable Ruin into which my Dominions are going to be plunged, were it only by continuing the Loads and Deliveries already imposed on them.

I hope your Excellency will not refuse your Consideration to such urgent Motives, and allow me to deliver myself over to that Freedom which I have to your Way of Thinking; assuring you, in return, of the most distinguished Sentiments of Esteem and Regard, in which I shall never cease being, &c.



## No. XVI.

*Extract of the Duke of Brunswic's Rescript to the Hanoverian Ministers, and of which he has sent a Copy to Marshal de Richelieu.*

**H**IS Most Serene Highness in his Rescript to the Hanoverian Ministers, after a Narrative of Facts, says to them,

This Proceeding is of such a Nature, as never to be justified. It has been said in the Letter writ to you on the 15th, and to which I refer myself, that in consequence of the Convention, the Troops were to be discharged and return home.

It is not I, it is the Duke of Cumberland, Commander of the Army of Observation, appointed by his Britannic Majesty, who has made this Convention; you have notified it to my Ministry as obligatory, and even as a Mark of the Care taken of my Troops; you notified it in order to its Execution. It is you have informed my Ministers that as to the quartering of those Troops, any further Instances were to be made to the Court of France.

That has been done, and when, at length the great Obstacle of the Disarmament has been lately removed, and the Execution draws near, you break your Words, contrary to your Instructions, and in the most offensive Manner. According to Appearances, you are for compelling me to join with you in breaking the Convention. I have solemnly agreed to it both at *Vienna* and *Versailles*,  
and

and I know of no State in the World, and certainly not yours, which has either Power or Right to dispose of my Word of Prince, and of my Promise. I can never believe that his Majesty the King of *England* could, by express Orders authorize such an unheard-of and violent Proceeding. If what has lately past has been done without his Orders, I must seek a sufficient Satisfaction against you, and shall not fail so to do ; and if it has been his Majesty's express Order, yet must I, however unwilling, in this Case also take my Measures. For the present, and exclusive of my just Reserves, I require the Release-ment of the General who has been put under Arrest ; and I repeat my Demands for the Return of my Troops, as stipulated by the Duke of *Cumberland*, notified by yourselves, sought on your Word, and at length obtained after a long and troublesome Negotiation ; in fine, the Return of those Troops which have been discharged by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. These Troops were not only discharged by the Convention, but it was with the Knowledge, Consent, and by the Will of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, of your Ministers then at *Stade*, and of your Generals, that the Rout of their March was settled. In this authentic and incontestable Manner was this Convention then accepted of by you, and in this Part and so many others executed.

Immediately after, a Stop was put to the Return of the Troops, on account of the Disarmament with which they were threatened. This Obstacle proceeded from the Convention, where more Precaution should have been used.

In

In the mean Time, nothing could be more just and reasonable than to provide for those Troops as threatened with an Insult, purely resulting from the Convention, till they were freed from the Apprehension which this Convention had caused among them; and the more, as to give them Winter Quarters was what you was bound to, though no thought has been taken of this Obligation.

The Error is then so much the greater, if the furnishing of the Subsistence given them is to be made the Ground of the arbitrary Power assumed over these Troops, as M. Zastrow has alledged in a Manner he can never justify. These Troops are, and continue discharged Troops, which with your Knowledge and Consent have halted on their Rout; which in virtue of the Convention are to be sent back into my Country, and which by this Time should absolutely be on their March.

If, contrary to my Expectation, you do not redress the Injustice committed against my General and myself, if you any longer detain my Troops, I declare myself innocent of the Consequences.

This will be delivered to you by M. de Stuben, my Counsellor of Legation, and I expect that with all possible Expedition you will send me a categorical Explication and Answer.

*I am, &c.*

No. XVII.



## No. XVII.

*Letter of the 24th of November, 1757,  
from Prince Ferdinand to the Duke of  
Brunswic his Brother, who sent a Copy of it  
to Marshal de Richelieu.*

SIR,

**N**O Words can sufficiently represent to your Highness, my Grief at the Orders you have sent for your Troops to quit the Army of which they are a Part, and at the Scene which followed on the Step taken by your General, in pursuance of your Orders.

Your Highness is acquainted with my Sentiments towards you; they are inviolable, and never shall I forget that you are my Brother, and that I am under infinite Obligations to you; but I entreat you would take into Consideration the State of Affairs, and my particular Situation. I have to maintain the Interests of two Kings, our Country's Cause, and, I affirm it, that of your Highness himself. It does not become me to judge of the recent Measures which your Highness has thought fit to take; but by the Ties of Consanguinity betwixt us, by whatever can be dear to you, I conjure you not to forsake those Interests, for which you have already sacrificed so much. What a Relief will it be to me, should your Highness be pleased to order that those Troops continue to serve in the Army where they are! And on the other Hand, how deep is my Concern, to find myself obliged to declare to you, that as the Good

of our Country requires it, I am firmly determined, whatever be the Consequence, that your Troops shall not stir; and should they offer to go away against my Will, I shall hinder them by Force. It goes extremely against me to make to your Highness a Declaration of this Nature, but my Duty requires it; and this same Reason must be my Plea to your Highness, for the necessary Violence I have been obliged to use towards his Highness, the hereditary Prince, in making him stay contrary to your Orders. Your Highness will be so good as to excuse him, and if I cannot obtain the same Favour for myself, I shall however have the Comfort of being the Victim of my Country, for the Good of which I am ever ready to lay down my Life.

I have the Honour of being with Respect,

Your Highness's, &c.

Stade, November

24th, 1757.

Signed,

FERDINAND.

# No. XVIII.

*Copy of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Letter to Marshal de Richelieu; the 28th of November, 1757.*

SIR,

HAVING the Honour of being called by his Britannic Majesty, to command the Army, consisting of his Troops and those of his Allies, I acquaint

acquaint you with it, Sir, to inform you at the same Time, that my Instructions are, again to put this Army into Action. There is no need of enumerating here the many Reasons which obliges his Majesty to order such a Measure to be taken ; as from the several Complaints which have been made, they cannot remain unknown to you. Wherefore I here omit any Detail, referring myself solely to the public Information, wherein his Majesty's Electoral Ministry sets before the Eyes of the World the Wrongs done him, with the Motives for looking on the Truce concluded at *Seven*, as no longer subsisting. As Generosity in War required, that I should make you this Declaration. I take this Opportunity to renew to you my personal Assurances of the Regard with which I am, &c.

F I N I S.